ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

EARLY CHINESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB

1910

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Burlington Fine Arts Club

EXHIBITION

OF

EARLY CHINESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

1910

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PREFACE

THE present Exhibition of Chinese wares is the third that has been held in the gallery of the Club, a collection of blue-and-white porcelain having been shown in 1895, and another of porcelain painted in colours in the following year. In both these cases the types of ware shown were of kinds familiar to collectors, while in the several series gathered together in this Exhibition it is thought that a large proportion will be of a character novel to the members of the Club. An attempt has been made, in fact, to show the classes of ware that preceded and inspired the later and better known types of Chinese ceramic productions.

For many years past a few isolated examples of somewhat rude and apparently early pieces of Chinese pottery have been found in the market. These were secured by the more thorough and ardent collectors, but the uncertainty as to their date and their comparatively coarse aspect sufficed to deter the normal amateur. During the last few years, however, a fair number of such pieces have been brought to Europe and it has been found possible to group them into classes, mainly on a chronological basis. This influx of hitherto little-known specimens is mainly due to the making of railways in China, the necessary excavations disclosing tombs which range in date from about the beginning of the Christian era onwards. The ancestor-worshipping Chinaman has

always had a deeply-rooted respect for graves, and a strong prejudice against disturbing them. In addition, his respect for antiquity for its own sake, is equally strong, and it may be taken for granted that these ancient vases will be fully appreciated by the Chinese collector. We are fortunately not entirely dependent on the native exporter for all our information with regard to these remains. Lieut. Brooke, whose murder by Lo Lo brigands last year cut short a promising life, had found in caves in South-West China a large quantity of similar wares, which came safely home and have since been presented by Mrs. Brooke to the British Museum as a memorial to her son. The caves in which these vessels and figures were discovered were regarded as haunted by the natives of the district, who avoided their vicinity as being altogether uncanny, a belief pointing to considerable antiquity.

The later, mediaeval, wares shown in Cases B and D are somewhat more familiar in aspect, though so large a series has hardly been seen together before. Their delicate restrained tints cannot fail to appeal to lovers of Chinese art. The types characteristic of the Sung dynasty have always been popular in China and have been constantly imitated by later potters, especially in the eighteenth century. For a western eye to distinguish with certainty between the true Sung and some of the later imitations is not easy, nor indeed always possible. In Case K will be found a number of pieces that belong to the doubtful category, where the Committee have felt that the precise date of some of the specimens shown must be left an open question. Even the later copies of these early wares have an interest and use in an Exhibition of this kind, for they show the types characteristic of the original periods, and it may be assumed that they resemble the older specimens very closely.

The blue-and-white cases in this Exhibition make no claim to compete with the brilliancy of colour and perfection of potting of their later rivals of the gorgeous period of K'ang Hsi. The blue of Chia Ching has conspicuous merits, and the drawing of the

Yung Lo time is generally both virile and agreeable, but in neither period was the cobalt equally vivid with that of K'ang Hsi.

The magnificent Burghley House pieces of blue-and-white in English silver mounts lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan have been seen before in the Gallery, but they form an important and interesting link in the chronological sequence. The Club is fortunate also in having secured the loan of Archbishop Warham's bowl from New College, a splendid thing in itself and a document of first-rate importance in the dating of early Ming celadon.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Lionel Giles for valuable assistance with the Chinese words and inscriptions, and to Mr. Eumorfopoulos and Mr. R. L. Hobson who with myself have prepared the Catalogue.

C. H. READ.

The chromolithograph and collotype plates in this catalogue were prepared by W. Griggs and Sons, Ltd., Hanover Street, Peckham.

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C. H. READ.

INTRODUCTION

HAN AND T'ANG WARES

CHINESE literature is all but silent on the subject of Han pottery. In fact our own knowledge of the subject, meagre though it was up to the last year or two, was fully abreast of that of the Chinese. A specimen of a large green-glazed wine vase in the Dana Collection in New York, bearing the date 133 B.C., a similar, though undated specimen, in the British Museum, an unglazed jar in the British Museum dated 57 B.C. and a series of mortuary pottery found by the Rev. Th. Torrance and the late Lieutenant Brooke in Szechuan, together with a few fine examples in the Bushell Collection, enabled us to form a fair idea of the ware. Lately, however, our collections have been greatly enriched by the opening up of numerous tombs and sepulchral caves in Northern China; and we are fortunate in possessing a complete and scholarly work on "Chinese Pottery of the Han dynasty" recently published by Mr. Berthold Laufer. The present exhibition is rich in interesting examples of Han pottery. The ware itself varies from hard red or slaty-gray to soft brick-red and buff-white pottery. The glaze is usually a deep leaf-green encrusted with iridescence of beautiful golden and silvery sheen; but the colour varies at times to brownish-yellow and dark brown and is sometimes mottled and

dappled. Nor is the variegation of the surface entirely accidental; for we find the dark brown stripes appropriately marking the back of a tiger, and in some passages a white slip seems to have been used to give point to ornamental details. Some of the ware on the other hand is unglazed, though relieved in many instances by red and black pigment, traces of which are still clearly visible. The decoration of the surface, however, is usually in moulded or applied relief, more rarely incised. The reliefs are extremely interesting, as they commonly consist of spirited hunting scenes in which a demon-like being, on foot or on horse, is figured in pursuit of wild animals—the boar, bear, tiger, monkey—birds, and mythical creatures of hydra or dragon form. The ornament is often spaced by conventional sea waves with curling crests. Ring handles attached to formal tiger masks attest the bronze origin of many of the vases, though the forms themselves are so purely ceramic that one is forced to the conclusion that the bronze-founder had originally borrowed them from the potter.

But perhaps the greatest interest of the Han pottery lies in the form of the things which it represents. Almost all our examples are mortuary objects, models of the possessions with which the sacred dead had been surrounded in life. As such, they rank in archaeological importance with the models found in Egyptian tombs. Representations of houses, farm-buildings, granary towers, threshing-floors, and mills, draw-wells, pig-sties, sheep-pens bespeak an agricultural people. The domestic utensils include cooking-stoves with shovels, fire-irons, ladles, etc., attached, kitchen vessels, pots, and pans, wine-jars, pickle-jars, and numerous other objects of use. The more ornamental vessels are incense burners, and sacrificial vases, and majestic wine vases. Of greater human interest still are the figures modelled in the round; men and women in the costume of the time; domestic animals—horse, camel, ox, dog, sheep, pig, and birds, the cock, hen, duck—whose images followed their master to the grave, as in a more barbarous age the human and animal retainers had themselves been forced to do.

Other figures have human form with bird or animal heads, closely resembling the hunting demon on the bas-reliefs.

Many good examples of these mortuary objects may be seen in Case A, and one cannot but marvel at the skill with which the potter has idealized the commonplace forms of daily use, and at the force and truth with which he has rendered the forms of living creatures. The same power and skill pervades the ornamental vases, the impressive forms of the wine-jars and the vigorous movement of the hunting and hunted animals on the bas-reliefs. Time has invested the green glazes with the posthumous glory of iridescent tints, but the true virtue of the ware lies in the skilful touch of the Han potter which was able to convert the simplest materials into noble and artistic forms.

Though most of the types already described are dated by inscriptions, coins, and other circumstantial evidence, to the Han dynasty, there can be little doubt that the art, like the ritual customs which called it into being, endured for many centuries. Probably it will some day be found to bridge over the gap which at present separates the Han from the Sung dynasty in our collections. Indeed, the discovery of green-glazed pottery, closely resembling that just discussed, in the ruins of Baz-aklik, near Musteg, in Turfan, on a site which from every other indication belongs exclusively to the T'ang dynasty, points to the continuation of this ware up to that brilliant period of Chinese history[1] (A.D. 618-906). But apart from a few obscure literary references, we have little information about T'ang wares, though we cannot doubt that when the ceramic representatives of that splendid period of Chinese art emerge from concealment, they will be fully worthy of the cultured age which gave them birth.

The two T'ang wares which seem to have attracted most attention, are the Hsing-chou ware made in Chihli, and the Yueh-chou ware made in Chekiang. These are contrasted by Chinese

[1] A beautiful green-glazed bottle (A 51), lent by Mr. Eumorfopoulos, probably belongs to this period.

writers, the Yueh ware being compared to jade and ice, and the Hsing to silver and snow, the Yueh being green and the Hsing white. The mysterious pi-sê, or "secret colour," ware is reputed to have been first made at Yueh-chou. Other green wares were the "imitation jade" made about A.D. 620, by T'ao-yu, in the district where Ching-tê-chên afterwards sprang up, and the Yo-chou pottery made in Honan. A Ting ware is also mentioned as inferior to the Yueh yao, and white ware was made at Ta-yi in Szechuan and at Ho-chou. Inferior yellow or blackish-yellow wares are also described. Some of these wares must have been of a porcellanous nature, for there is strong evidence to prove that porcelain of a kind was first made in the T'ang dynasty.

There are in the British Museum two remarkable red bowls and a black-glazed vase, which were found many years ago in a tomb in company with a T'ang mirror. The bowls are unique. In the present exhibition A 50, 52, 55, 64-66 belong to a class which the Chinese persist in describing as T'ang. They have a porcellanous stoneware body, and a partial covering of blotchy glaze, sometimes white with golden brown, green or bluish patches, sometimes blackish-brown with a coating of white overrun with green. The feature of all these glazes is the bold patches of contrasting colour not accidentally rising out of the glaze, but deliberately laid on. A similar treatment of the glaze in brownish-yellow and green is found on a few figures, such as the splendid mail-clad warrior (B 1), and the smaller figure (K 3) who stands with his foot on a prostrate animal form like the knights in our own mediaeval monuments. The curious sphinx-like creatures (A 9 and 38) belong to the same class, as a glazed example in the British Museum proves.

The gap between the T'ang and the Sung dynasties is partly bridged by a ware which is only known to us by literary descriptions. This is the celebrated and almost mythical Ch'ai ware, made in the After-Chou dynasty about A.D. 955. It is described in the Yi Mên kuang tu (quoted in the T'ao-shuo) as follows: "Ch'ai pottery was made in the north country. It is of sky-blue colour,

of rich lustre, fine and attractive, and has delicate markings [?crackle]. On the feet there is much coarse yellow clay."[1] But as there is no known example of the ware, it would be useless to quote the many and enthusiastic Chinese descriptions of it.

SUNG AND YUAN WARES

THERE is no lack of literary evidence in ancient Chinese works with regard to Sung wares, but unfortunately the accounts are often mutually contradictory and generally of ambiguous interpretation. The difficulty of arriving at a precise and consistent rendering of the Chinese colour-words is the chief stumbling-block. Trustworthy illustrations of the wares themselves would be invaluable, but these we have not got, for the Album of Hsiang Yuan-p'ien from which so much might have been expected is practically worthless in this respect. Certain things, however, are perfectly clear. The body of the Sung wares ranges from white translucent porcelain through semi-porcelain or fine stoneware to dark red or brown stoneware and even coarse brick-red pottery.[2] The principal feature in most cases was the glaze, which was often of extraordinary richness and beauty of colour and varied from a thin diaphanous gloss to a thick, unctuous coating which the Chinese were never tired of comparing to "massed lard." The finest decoration was carved with a free hand in the body of the ware; other kinds were applied in low relief or formed on moulds, and all such ornaments required a transparent glaze to give them full play. Painting in brown pigment and coloured slips on a white ground was practised to an extent hitherto unsuspected, though this class of decoration, evidently regarded as inferior, was confined to the minor factories.

[1] Translated by the late Dr. Bushell.

[2] It is not always possible to discover the true colour of the clay in old Chinese wares, for in many cases the unglazed portions assumed a rusty red tint when exposed to the fire of the kiln. This explains the traditional "iron foot" of some of the Sung wares.

The identification of the more celebrated Sung wares is still largely conjectural, and, indeed, a careful analysis of their characteristics, as described in Chinese literature, only serves to show that most of them had many features in common and that the distinctions were exceedingly subtle. Nor is this surprising, for it is clear that the chief aspiration of all the leading factories was to rival the celebrated Ch'ai ware made between A.D. 954 and 959, the glaze of which was required to be "blue as the sky after rain when seen between the clouds."

In the Sung dynasty the Ju, Kuan, and Ko wares, which are ranked first of their contemporaries by universal consent, all strove with more or less success to attain to this ideal, though it is also apparent that their efforts were not confined to perfecting this one colour.

There can be little doubt as to the nature of the Ch'ai colour, a turquoise blue of surpassing beauty and lustre; and among the Sung specimens in Case B there are several whose glazes show that they were clearly intended to emulate this tint. The turquoise of these pieces is not the familiar "Kingfisher blue" of the Ming and Ch'ing porcelains, nor is the texture of the glaze the same. The Sung turquoise is paler and warmer in tone, and the glaze is more thick and unctuous and finely veined with scarcely perceptible crackle. In the heart of this glaze there seems to be ever present a glow of red which often imparts a lavender tinge to the surface colour and now and again bursts forth in an irrepressible splash of crimson.

This turquoise colour is the common ground on which the Ju, Kuan, Ko, and even the Chün wares meet, though each displays variations of its own as well as many other glazes of divergent tints.

To take these wares in order:

Ju ware was originally made at Ju-chou (the modern Ju-chou Fu) in the province of Honan, under the Northern Sung (A.D. 960-1127). It is described as of fine grain with shining paste of

copper-red tint. The glaze was bright, smooth, and thick, like congealed fat; and its colour approached that of the "blue of the sky after rain." It is said to have resembled the Ko ware, though it was deeper in tone, and again another variety was pale greenish-blue like the tint of the film inside an egg shell.[1] It was both crackled and uncrackled; and as it was only made for a short time and for Imperial use, it was already almost unprocurable in the sixteenth century. On the other hand, there were several minor factories "in the districts of T'ang, Têng, and Yao," where inferior copies of Ju Yao were made during the Sung dynasty.

It has been suggested that Mr. Eumorfopoulos's wonderful phœnix-ewer (A 43) may be Ju ware, but the white nature of the body does not tally with the traditional "copper-red" paste of the Chinese description. On the other hand, it is possible that the funeral vases (A 35 and 49) may have been made at one of the minor factories which copied the Ju wares, whence the description of Dr. Bushell's similar specimen as a "Ju vase" by a Chinese antiquary.

Kuan ware was first made at P'ien-ching (modern K'ai-fêng-fu), in Honan, during the Ta Kuan and Chêng Ho periods A.D. 1107-1117). It, too, was an Imperial ware. The body was thin; the glaze blue or green[1] with a slight tinge of rose, sometimes dark and sometimes light, and sometimes crackled. The vessels had "a brown mouth and iron-coloured foot," apparently due to the use of a reddish-brown clay. Other varieties at this time were "moon-white," or *clair-de-lune* (yueh pai), pale blue or green (fên-ch'ing), deep green (ta lü), and ash-coloured (hui-sê) or gray. Under the Southern Sung (1127-1279) the ware was made at Hang-chou, where two factories were started, and the red clay from the Phœnix Hill was employed. Hsiang describes examples of Kuan ware as

[1] This is a paraphrase of the Chinese *luan ch'ing* (egg blue or green). The word 'ch'ing," which has caused so much confusion in our translations, can mean either *blue* or *green*. It is applied indifferently to the green celadon glazes and to *blue and white* porcelain.

luan ch'ing (egg blue),[1] sky blue, and onion green. A few of the specimens in Case B (Nos. 4, 6, 18, 40, 42) and in Case K (Nos. 10, 48, 49, 50) seem to tally with the Chinese description of Kuan ware.

Ko ware, or ware of the "Elder Brother," was made by the Elder Chang at Lung-ch'üan hsien, and afterwards at Liu-t'ien, province of Chekiang, during the Southern Sung (1127-1279). Some of it had "the brown mouth and iron foot" of the Ju and Kuan wares, and its glazes were celadon green, pale blue or green (fên-ch'ing), rice-colour (mi-sê) and stone colour, the second and third being most esteemed. It was moreover distinguished by crackle, and the name of Ko ware has been vulgarized in modern times as a general term for gray or gray-green crackled wares. The original Ko ware seems to have been thin and finely potted, and the best qualities were highly prized. Possibly A 36, 45, 68 and K 46, 47 are examples of this ware, which forms the connecting link between the little known Sung *fabriques* and the familiar Lung-ch'üan celadon.

Lung-ch'üan ware is the name specially applied to the productions of the younger of the Chang brothers, who continued to reside at Lung-ch'üan after his elder brother had moved to Liu-t'ien; but the kind of ware in which he excelled was made long before the date of the Chang brothers. It is, in fact, the familiar celadon,[2] a grayish-white porcelain with smooth translucent glaze varying from gray-green to deep olive. The clay of Lung-ch'üan had the peculiar property of turning a rusty red colour in the exposed parts when fired, and the dishes and vases often have a rusty red unglazed ring beneath the base. The decoration, like that of the Ting ware, was chiefly carved or moulded, and sometimes small ornaments, such as fishes or rosettes, were left standing free of the glaze. The finest variety

[1] See note, p. xxvii.

[2] The word celadon is of French origin and derived from a shepherd of that name, who appeared on the stage in gray-green clothes. Celadon was a character in one of the plays founded on "L'Astrée," the romance written by Honoré d'Urfé in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

of the celadon glaze seems to have had a marked tinge of blue. Such pieces are rare, and A 48 is a quite exceptional example. The commoner kinds are seen in the large dishes and jars in Case A and on the top of Case B. These massive and almost unbreakable celadons are found all over Western Asia and the North and East of Africa, whither they were brought by Chinese and Arab traders, by land and sea, from the earliest days of the Sung.

The six specimens lent by Sir John Kirk were collected by him in Zanzibar, and a number of pieces lent by Colonel Poyser were found by him in India. In the Ming dynasty the Lung-ch'üan factories were moved to Ch'u-chou-fu, and according to native accounts they were closed at the end of the Ming period (about 1640). There were, however, other manufactories of celadon elsewhere in China. It was copied from the earliest days at Ching-tê-chên; and the Tung-ch'ing, or Eastern celadon, was originally made at K'ai-fêng Fu, in Honan, under the Northern Sung. Two specimens in the Standard Case K, with smooth gray-green glazes, may be of the Tung-ch'ing class; and in the same Case are a number of interesting examples with boldly-carved designs under a drab-green glaze, which probably came from some northern manufactory.

Chün ware.—Another prolific Sung factory was at Chün-chou, in the K'ai-fêng Fu district, in Honan. The ware itself is coarse, varying from porcellanous stoneware of dark-gray colour to brown and red pottery; but the coarse rough body was hidden beneath thick opalescent glazes of wonderful richness and variety. No less than nine varieties are described by the Chinese: (1) rose-crimson; (2) pyrus-japonica pink; (3) aubergine-purple; (4) plum-coloured blue; (5) mule's liver mingled with horse's lung; (6) sky-blue; (7) rice-coloured (mi-sê); (8) dark purple; (9) furnace transmutations or *flambés*. Other writers speak in praise of bright vermilion (*cf.* B 64), and onion-green Chün glazes. In Case B there is a great variety of glazes of the Chün type, including the turquoise or sky-

blue and variations of this colour more or less tinged with lavender or gray. There are numerous dove-grays and *clair-de-lunes*, most of which are marked with splashes of crimson or purple. Sometimes the crimson spreads over large areas (as in B 12, 14, 17, and 20), and sometimes it appears in flecks and blotches. As a rule these glazes are translucent in the thinner parts, as on the mouth of the vessel, but flow down in thick opalescent masses towards the base stopping short in a billowy line or in thick drops before reaching the foot rim. The colours vary with the thickness of the glaze, passing from transparent brown, through green or gray into deep lavender or purple. Some of the richest effects are seen in the series of dappled crimson and strawberry reds (B 48, 52-58) in the end section of the Case; all these seem to be of the same make and have a coffee-brown glaze or a peculiar brown dressing beneath the base. This brown dressing[1] suggests at first sight that these pieces belong to the wonderful imitations of Chün wares made in the Yung Chêng period (1723-1735), but Chinese experts persist in pronouncing the specimens in question to be veritable Sung. The Chün wares were often marked with an incised numeral, instances of which (1, 3, and 7) occur among the present specimens.

The manufacture of wares of the Chün type continued under the Yuan dynasty. These are known as Yuan-tz'ŭ, but as it is impossible at present to distinguish the Yuan-tz'ŭ from the commoner varieties of Sung Chün wares, we have adopted a formula to cover both descriptions. An accidental crackle, more or less marked, appears on almost all these glazes.

Somewhat similar glazes were used on the red stoneware made at Yang-chiang, in Kuang-tung, from Sung times to the eighteenth century; but the Kuang-tung glazes are opaque and of a dull viscous appearance and were liable to scale off. A good and early example is the fine vase (B 65). Later specimens are shown in

[1] In later imitations it was necessary to use a dressing of brown earth to conceal the finer porcelain body of the ware.

Standard Case K; though some of these may belong to the class of clever copies made at Yi-hsing, or in Japan.

Ting wares, so called from the celebrated factories of Ting-chou, in Chih-li, appear to date back to the T'ang dynasty, though we know practically nothing of them till they sprang into Imperial favour under the Northern Sung. They are divided into two principal classes (1) the Pai-Ting (white Ting), and (2) the Tu-Ting or earthy Ting; though mention is also made of dark purple and black Ting wares.

The Pai-Ting was the finest, and had a white porcelain body, sometimes translucent, and a smooth ivory-white glaze, which collected in gummy drops or tears on the back of bowls and dishes. The most prized decoration was carved with a free hand, or etched with a fine point; an inferior class of decoration was pressed on a mould. The bowls were usually fired upside down and have a raw rim which was covered with a silver band. Excellent copies of the Pai-Ting wares of the Northern and Southern Sung were made by a potter named P'êng Chün-pao during the Yuan dynasty, and afterwards in the Ming dynasty at Ching-tê-chên. Another name for it is Fên-Ting or flour-white Ting. The Tu Ting wares are more earthen and opaque, and the glaze is a soft warm cream colour with faint crackle. The varieties of this class of Ting ware are endless, and the manufacture of it has flourished in many places from Sung times to the present day—*e.g.* at Su-chou, in Kiangnan, at Pai-tu-chên and at Tz'ŭ-chou in Honan. The Kiangnan factories were celebrated for a Ting glaze with dull lustre and corrugated surface closely imitating the shell of an ostrich egg (*cf.* D 18 and 22).

In Case D are a few specimens of very early ware of Ting type, with a pale buff body concealed by a wash of white slip and then covered with cream-white glaze. Next to these are a few examples of finely ornamented Ting wares, one a lovely bowl (D 14) carved with a pair of ducks in a pond. There are besides a number of Tu Ting wares of various dates. The lineal descendant

of the Pai-Ting ware is the Shu-fu porcelain or "Palace" ware of the Yuan dynasty. In this we find the connecting link between the semi-opaque, creamy Ting wares and the pure translucent porcelain of the Ming dynasty. It is in fact a white porcelain of Ming type with the decorative peculiarities of the Sung Ting wares. D 29 and 33 appear to belong to the Yuan class.

The rest of the Case is devoted to an interesting class of ware which has been unearthed in considerable quantity from Chinese tombs during recent years. It has a body varying from reddish-brown to pale buff stoneware, sometimes a wash of white slip, and over this a deep opaque cream glaze faintly crackled. But the most salient feature is a painted decoration in dark brown pigment and maroon and sometimes red clays; though the latter colours may indicate a late period in the manufacture, which began with the Sung dynasty and continues to this day. No one can fail to be struck with the extraordinary skill and freedom of the "impressionist sketches" in dark brown on the early wares. Here we have at once the prototype of Kenzan's painting and of the ivory-white Satsuma pottery.

Occasionally the brown sketches are skilfully shaded by etching with a fine point through the brown mass and laying bare the white ground beneath. This is the graffito of the Italian potters, and it is carried to far greater lengths on other specimens (D 48 and 61) where the whole groundwork is carved away, leaving the decoration standing in white in a sunk background of which the colour varies according to the nature of the clay beneath. On one specimen (D 55) the glaze is black, and consequently the ornament is in black relief on a buff ground. Other specimens have wide bands of black and brown, and are glazed with brown inside.

It is probable that there were several manufactories of this ware in China. One we know from its present-day productions which carry on the old Sung traditions almost unaltered. This is at Tz'ŭ-chou (formerly in Honan, and now in Chih-li), where the

potteries founded in the Sung dynasty still supply the market with common wares of creamy white with sketchy ornament in brown, and maroon (and sometimes blue and green enamels), and graffito. On the Sung specimens the glaze is smoother and more opaque, whereas on the later wares it is softer and more crackled. It would not, perhaps, have been suspected that many of these wares are as old as the Sung, had they not been persistently stated to have been found in Sung tombs. A striking confirmation of this is given by Laufer,[1] who describes the first scientific excavation of Chinese tombs, which was accomplished on the premises of the American Presbyterian Mission, near Wei-hsien, in Shantung, by Mr. F. H. Chalfant in 1903, several Sung tombs being opened. The pottery found in them includes a number of these brown painted wares, some of which had bands of chocolate-brown glaze (like D 44). Another specimen had the same form and same lustrous black glaze as D 55, though without the graffito ornament. Laufer is of opinion that these particular specimens were made at the neighbouring factories of Poshan Hsien, where similar wares are made to this day.

The two tea-bowls (B 27 and 29) with thick black glaze, dappled with golden brown, are good examples of the so-called "partridge" or "hare's fur" cups, which the Japanese tea-drinkers prize so highly. They were made at Chien-an (afterwards at Chien-yang) in the province of Fuchien during the Sung and Yuan dynasties; and they are known as Chien ware, a term which is also applied to the familiar ivory-white porcelain made at Tê-hua, in the province of Fuchien, from the Ming dynasty onwards. A good example of the latter Chien ware is the figure (No. 11) in case F, which shows that the two kinds of Chien ware, so often confused in print, form in reality a perfect antithesis.

Among the other minor Sung factories that of Yung-ho-chên in the Chi-chou district of Kiang-si was noted for white and purple wares of the Ting type. Painted decoration was also

[1] *Op. cit.*, Appendix II.

employed here, and the Shu family (particularly a lady named Shu Chiao or "the fair Shu") was distinguished by exceptional skill in this work. Crackled ware of the Ko type with rice-coloured and green glazes was also made at Chi-chou, though it lacked "the brown mouth and iron foot" of the Ko wares. Perhaps D 57 and 60 are examples of this ware.

MING WARES

UNDER the Ming dynasty (1368-1643) the ceramic industry of China became more and more concentrated in the great pottery town of Ching-tê-chên, and remarkable progress was made in the manufacture of porcelain. Indeed, the reigns of Yung Lo (1403-1424), Hsüan Tê (1426-1435), and Ch'êng Hua (1465-1487), are classic periods in the history of the art. Specimens, however, of the porcelain of these periods are so excessively rare that the Western world is inclined to distrust the enthusiastic Chinese descriptions of their great delicacy and advanced technique. The more so because the better known examples of the second half of the Ming dynasty are as a rule of a solid, heavy build which has enabled them to survive to our time. But we have only to turn to the lovely "eggshell" bowl (F 8) to see that the manipulative skill of the Yung Lo potters has not been overrated.

It appears that the early Ching-tê-chên porcelain was made of a fine clay mined at Ma Tsang, and that the supplies were failing both in quantity and quality in the reign of Chia Ching (1522-1566), and further that in the eleventh year of Wan Li (1574) these mines were abandoned for a fresh source of supply at Wu-mên-t'o. However this may be, the body of the Ming porcelain, even when thick and heavy, is of beautiful, close-grained, unctuous material, soft and smooth to the touch and pure white in colour. Examples of the later reigns of the dynasty, though rare, are still obtainable, but it will be more convenient to discuss the wares of the whole period under a few general headings.

Single colours.

Among the white wares there were "eggshell" bowls of such fine texture as to justify the phrase *to t'ai* (bodiless). Their only decoration consisted of faint designs, etched or carved in the paste, or delicately traced in white slip under the glaze, and often invisible, except by transmitted light. Several examples are seen in Case F, and among them a beautiful specimen of the Yung Lo period, lent by Dr. Read. The manufacture of this fine white ware continued throughout the Ming period, and it was skilfully copied in the early reigns of the present dynasty.

The white ware was sometimes ornamented with unglazed, or biscuit, reliefs and elaborate carved and pierced diapers. J 6 is an example of this class, a known example of which bears the mark of the T'ien Ch'i period (1621-1627).

Another beautiful white ware is the Chien yao, made at Tê-hua in Fuchien, to which allusion has already been made. Though thick, it is very translucent, and has a creamy white glaze of soft satiny sheen. Ming specimens are scarce.

The reign of Hsüan Tê was celebrated for a red of remarkable brilliance, known as the "precious stone" red. It appears to have been an underglaze colour, and it was no doubt the prototype of the fine *sang de bœuf*, peach bloom, and maroon reds of the K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung periods of the present dynasty. There is no known example of the Hsüan Tê red in this country, and the finest *sang de bœuf* reds which we possess are classed as *Lang yao*, a term which is generally taken to mean the ware of Lang Ting-ts'o, director of the Imperial factories in the first half of the K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722). But it is also alleged that the name is taken from a Lang family of rather earlier date; and as this class of red must also have been a Ming production, a few specimens are shown in Case J, in company with a number of specimens of the apple-green glazes, both of which must be regarded as on the border line between the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties.

Another red is the *fan hung*, the *rouge de fer* of the French,

which was applied over the glaze. It was largely used in the later Ming reigns; but there is good reason to suppose that it was also employed in the Yung Lo period. The date-mark of this reign appears on two small bowls (Nos. 5 and 7) in Case F, and a similar specimen with a sixteenth-century European mount is shown between them.[1] Over the red ground is gilt floral ornament; and the whole decoration served as a model for the Japanese *Kin-ran-de* ware for which Zengoro Hozen was celebrated a hundred years ago. This potter took the art name of Eiraku which is the Japanese equivalent of Yung Lo.

Other single colour specimens are glazed with green, aubergine, turquoise, and yellow. The reign of Hung Chih (1488-1505) was celebrated by a yellow which was likened by Chinese writers to the colour of "boiled chestnuts."

Blue and White.

Painting in underglaze blue derived from cobalt was largely practised from the earliest days of the Ming[2] dynasty. A foreign cobalt of superior quality was imported from Western Asia, and used either alone or diluted with the native mineral. This is variously described as *su-ma-li* in the reign of Yung Lo, *Su-ni-p'o* in the reign of Hsüan Tê, and *Hui ch'ing* (Mohammedan blue), in the reigns of Chêng Tê and Chia Ching. The supply seems to have failed temporarily in the reign of Ch'êng Hua and permanently towards the end of the dynasty. We read that a pale blue was preferred in the Hsüan Tê period, but the known examples of the Mohammedan blue are deep and brilliant. Other types of blue are the less pure indigo tints of the Wan Li period, and the beautiful silvery blue of grayish tint found on a thin crisp porcelain, specimens of which can be dated to the sixteenth century. Among the examples

[1] There are several specimens of these red bowls in the British Museum, one of which is furnished with a stamped leather case apparently of early sixteenth-century make.

[2] A bare mention of it is found in references to Sung porcelain, and it probably developed considerably in the Yuan dynasty.

shown in Case E, there are several with Chia Ching and Wan Li marks, and a series of interesting specimens with sixteenth-century silver-gilt mounts. One of the latter bears the mark of Hsüan Tê, while another has an empty double ring under the base, which disposes of the theory that this blank ring is a certain proof of K'ang Hsi manufacture. This theory is based on the fact that at a certain period of the latter reign it was forbidden to put the Emperor's name on porcelain.

The painting on Ming blue and white is usually traced in outline and then filled in with flat washes of colour. It differs in this respect from the K'ang Hsi blue and white which is never flat, but laid on in graded depths of vibrating sapphire tint.

A quantity of blue and white porcelain was made for export to India and Persia as early as the sixteenth century, and the decoration is often in Persian taste. A number of specimens collected by Mrs. Halsey in India are shown in Case L, and among them is a massive vase decorated with unusually naturalistic peacocks, which seems to be of a still earlier date.

Another class of blue and white is the so-called "soft-paste" porcelain, distinguished by an opaque, earthy-looking body, and a soft crackled glaze sometimes of buff tinge. The body contains steatite, and has a smooth waxen surface on which the painting is applied in fine brush strokes, like miniature work. Ming specimens of this ware are very scarce. A small vase (No. 4) in Case F, has the Wan Li mark; and a bowl (L 30), though probably of later date, is shown because it illustrates the close connection between Persian blue and white faïence and Chinese porcelain. The scroll design upon it appears to be a Hsüan Tê motive, which is seen again on a Ming specimen in the same Case (No. 23).

Decoration in coloured glazes.

Turquoise, green, violet, aubergine, purple and yellow glazes fired in the cooler parts of the porcelain kiln, were used in various combinations to colour engraved, carved and pierced decorations,

as early as the reign of Hsüan Tê.[1] The ornament is usually spaced out by carving, or edged with slightly raised outlines, and filled in with turquoise, green, aubergine and yellow in a ground of deep violet or bluish-purple. The ware was usually thick and strong, and varied from porcelain through stoneware to common pottery. Large covered wine-jars, incense-burners, flower-pots and wide-mouthed vases are the most usual subjects for this decoration; and the designs consist chiefly of peony sprays, peacocks and rockery, figures of the Immortals, or classical subjects such as Wang Chih watching the game of chess; gadrooned bands, scallops enclosing flowers, or tasselled borders, and a series of fungus ornaments usually complete the decoration.

There are many fine examples of various periods from the fifteenth century onwards in the exhibition, including a tall vase (E 41) with a Ming inscription (see p. 95), and a large pottery incense burner (L 1) with the date 1529 incised on one of the handles. There are also large and well-modelled figures, including a complete set of the Eight Immortals lent by Mr. Benson in Case C. The manufacture of this class of ware did not cease with the Ming dynasty and there are a few examples in the exhibition which no doubt cross the border line (*e.g.* F 1, G 21, I 19, J 2). It should also be mentioned that it was closely copied in the Kishiu factories in Japan in the last half of the nineteenth century.

Another important class of ware has a fine porcelain body with similar glazes in three colours (green, yellow, and aubergine) applied in broad flat washes to the biscuit. Some of it is undoubtedly of Ming date, as is proved by well authenticated specimens in the Dresden Collection; but most of the highly finished figures of this class which abound in our collections are of K'ang Hsi make, though dealers and auction catalogues almost invariably describe them as Ming. There are several examples in the exhibition, some of which are certainly Ming, while others must

[1] Descriptions of barrel-shaped seats of the Hsüan Tê period, with this kind of ornament, are given in the T'ao-shuo.

be regarded as on the border line. A further use of these coloured glazes was to apply them over elaborate designs pencilled in black either on the biscuit (H 28) or over an ordinary white glaze (H 13); or again we find a pattern painted in green and aubergine in a yellow ground. The same remarks as to date apply equally to these latter types.

Enamel colours on the glaze.

Finally the painting in vitrifiable enamels over the fired glaze, requiring a second firing at a low temperature in a muffle kiln, plays a prominent part in Ming decoration. It is no longer disputed that the persistent Chinese traditions which refer this kind of decoration back to early Ming periods, are based on solid fact. The reign of Ch'êng Hua (1465-1487) was especially celebrated in literature for this kind of painting; but the earliest examples to which we can point with confidence[1] bear the date mark of Chia Ching (1522-1566). The later reigns of Lung Ch'ing (1567-1572) and Wan Li (1573-1619) were particularly noted for enamelled decorations combined with underglaze blue, the colours being iron-red, green, yellow, and aubergine-purple which with the underglaze blue make up the five-colour scheme known as the *Wan Li wu tsai*.[2] Another combination of enamels consists of green and red with touches of yellow.

It has been accepted as an article of faith that the bright blue enamel so freely used on the K'ang Hsi *famille verte* porcelain was not known in the Ming dynasty. H 17, however, proves that a tentative use was made of this enamel in the reign of Wan Li, though its occurrence at this period is certainly exceptional.

Examples of Wan Li five-colour porcelain are not excessively rare, though such fine specimens as L 36 are not often found; and

[1] An undated example (H 15) of coarse make, may possibly be earlier than this period.

[2] Wu tsai (lit. *five colours*) is a term used in a general sense for enamelled decoration.

collectors are well aware that the type was freely copied in the reign of Yung Chêng (1723-1735).

Pottery Stoneware.

In addition to the instances already quoted there are certain well-defined types of pottery or stoneware with coloured glazes of the Ming period. The tiles and architectural ornaments taken from ruined temples form a definite class, with strong red or buff body and glazes of green, turquoise, yellow, and aubergine tints. Factories near Peking, which are active to this day, have produced this kind of ware as well as ornamental figures and sacrificial vessels of similar make for many centuries. The celebrated early Ming structures, such as the porcelain tower of Nanking and the Yung Lo Tombs, have provided fine examples which may be seen in most large collections.

The copies of Chün glazes made at Yi-hsing, in Chiangnan (a place chiefly celebrated for the red *buccaro* teapots), and at Yang-chiang, in Kuang-tung, have already been mentioned. In the latter province there were also large factories near Amoy, and it is probable that most of the uncertain types of ware in the east end of Standard Case K are of Kuang-tung make. One conspicuous class with decoration in raised outline and washes of thin turquoise, green, yellow, and aubergine glazes, may perhaps be identified with the *Kochi yaki* which was greatly prized and much imitated in Japan.

A more familiar type is that known by the Japanese as *Namako* ware, and by ourselves as Canton stoneware. It has a buff or reddish-brown stoneware body and thick speckled glaze with various combinations of blue, gray, green, and purple tints. The earliest examples date from the Ming dynasty, but it is still made and exported in large quantities. An extremely interesting specimen is the quatrefoil tray (K 43) lent by Sir Arthur Church, which bears the date 1625, and the name of the maker Chin-shih.

In conclusion it must be repeated that in this Exhibition

there are, and must be, a certain number of examples on the border line between the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties. These are included because they represent types which continued from the one dynasty into the other, and are catalogued as seventeenth-century wares.

R. L. HOBSON.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL DATES

Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.-220 A.D.
T'ang Dynasty, 618-907 A.D.
Sung Dynasty, 960-1279 A.D.
Yuan Dynasty, 1280-1367 A.D.
Ming Dynasty, 1368-1643 A.D.
Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644 onwards

REIGN MARKS OF THE PRINCIPAL MING EMPERORS

Hung Wu, 1368-1398
Yung Lo, 1403-1424
Hsüan Tê, 1426-1435
Ch'êng Hua, 1465-1487
Hung Chih, 1488-1505
Chêng Tê, 1506-1521
Chia Ching, 1522-1566
Lung Ch'ing, 1567-1572
Wan Li, 1573-1619
T'ien Ch'i, 1621-1627

CATALOGUE

CASE A

1 WINE-JAR, shaped after a bronze model, with globular body, contracted neck, and wide mouth. On the sides two bands of wheel-made ridges and two applied handles in form of conventional tiger-masks with pendent rings. Hard red ware with deep leaf-green glaze which has dissolved in golden iridescence on the upper parts. Beads of glaze on the mouth rim, and three spurs still adhering to the base.
Han dynasty.
Height, 13¾ in. *Lent by Mr. W. G. Rawlinson.*

2 WIDE-MOUTHED JAR, of globular form, with deeply ribbed sides; thick grayish white porcelain with gray-green celadon glaze. From Zanzibar. PLATE IX.
Probably fourteenth century.
Height, 10 in.; diameter, 13½ in. *Lent by Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G.*

3 "PILGRIM-FLASK," of flattened oblong shape, with small round mouth and short neck, two loops on the shoulders, and two plain feet. Red ware with deep leaf-green glaze thickly crusted with iridescence, which conceals elaborate formal ornament in low relief in the style of an archaic bronze. Beads of glaze on the mouth.
Han dynasty.
Height, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

4 COCK, of hard reddish pottery with green iridescent glaze. PLATE II.
Han dynasty.
Length, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

5 FARM SHED, on curved enclosure, of red pottery covered with an iridescent green glaze. PLATE I.
Han dynasty.
Height, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

6 RAM, with horns, of red pottery covered with a green glaze worn in parts. PLATE II.
Han dynasty.
Length, 3½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

7 "GRANARY URN" of cylindrical form with two bands of wheel rings; the top suggesting a tiled roof with projecting eaves; small mouth; standing on three feet shaped like squatting bears; red pottery with mottled olive-green glaze dissolved into golden and silver iridescence. PLATE I.
Han dynasty.
Height, 9½ in. *Lent by Mr. Wilson Crewdson.*

8 DEEP DISH, thick gray porcelain with olive-green celadon glaze; channelled sides. Broad red ring under the base with mark of the kiln-support. From Zanzibar.
Lung-ch'üan ware. Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 13½ in. *Lent by Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G.*

9 MYTHICAL MONSTER, of light gray unglazed pottery, squatting on its haunches. Human face with wing-shaped ears, and corkscrew horn springing from top of head. Wings rising from top of fore-legs. Cloven hoofs. PLATE X.
T'ang dynasty or earlier.
Height to tip of horn, 19 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos*

10 TERRA-COTTA FIGURE OF LADY with high head-dress, seated; left hand pressed against the breast. Remains of red pigment.
T'ang dynasty or earlier.
Height, 6½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

11 FIGURE OF WOMAN KNEELING ON RIGHT KNEE; hard red pottery covered with thick green glaze iridescent with age; tall basket on head. She holds a child which is attached by cord round her neck. PLATE VII.
Han dynasty.
Height, 10¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

12 TERRA-COTTA HEAD, with aquiline nose; broken from a statuette.
T'ang dynasty or earlier.
Height, 3¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

13 PIG, of hard red pottery; green iridescent glaze, much worn.
Han dynasty. PLATE II.
Length, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

14 CIRCULAR JAR, possibly a brazier, of red pottery, covered with a green glaze, much exfoliated and iridescent with age; three feet formed as squatting bears; in low relief on the sides, two tigers' heads with rings are applied upside down; two bands of triple-grooved line ornament round the jar.
Han dynasty.
Diameter, 8¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

15 OVAL BOWL, with a projection on each of the longer sides; red pottery; the ornament in low relief consists round the upper part of a band of squares within each of which is a circle with a dot as centre, and round the lower part of a broader band of scroll design. The glaze, much worn, has an iridescent silvery appearance.
Han dynasty.
Length, 3¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

16 PAIR OF SMALL BELLS or rattles of buff pottery.
Han dynasty. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

17 SCOOP with rounded bowl and short bar-handle; dark gray pottery unglazed and stamped under the base with an inscribed design representing a cash of the Hsin Wang Mang period (A.D. 9-23). See p. 96. PLATE II.
Length, 3⅝ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

18 LADLE, of red pottery with remains of green glaze.
Han dynasty.
Length, 3 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

19 CYLINDRICAL GRANARY URN, of dense red pottery, on three feet formed as squatting bears. Projecting roof with narrow circular orifice and represented as tiled. Round the body, three double grooves. Iridescent green glaze.
Han dynasty.
Height, 12 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

20 TERRA-COTTA FIGURE OF DOG lying down; on flat base.
T'ang dynasty or earlier. PLATE II.
Length, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

21 SMALL TERRA-COTTA FIGURE OF A DUCK.
T'ang dynasty or earlier. PLATE II.
Height, 3 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

22 DEEP DISH, with narrow channelled rim; thick grayish-white porcelain with deeply incised designs; a lotus in the centre, and on the sides a bold waved band and a narrow border of key fret. Pea-green glaze. Rusty brown ring under the base. From Zanzibar.
Lung-ch'üan ware. Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 16½ in. *Lent by Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G.*

23 VASE, bottle-shaped; grayish-white porcelain with gray-green celadon glaze; richly carved with lotus scroll and formal borders.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Sixteenth century.
Height, 13½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

24 DEEP DISH, with narrow rim and wavy edge; thick grayish-white porcelain with gray-green celadon glaze; in the middle a stamped rosette with petals inscribed with a benediction; carved floral scroll on the sides; wide red ring under the base. PLATE XIII.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 10½ in. *Lent by Col. R. Poyser, D.S.O.*
The inscription is an anagram reading—fu kuei ming ch'ang chin yü man t'ang (=may you have riches and rank, may your life be long, and may your halls be filled with gold and jade). In the centre of the rosette are the characters San huai (=the three Sophora trees!)

25 DEEP DISH, with narrow bevelled rim and channelled sides; thick grayish-white porcelain carved in the centre with a peony; gray-green celadon glaze; wide ring of rusty red colour under the base. From Zanzibar.
Lung-ch'üan ware. Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 18 in. *Lent by Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G.*

26 FIGURE OF A MAN, buff white pottery. PLATE III.
T'ang dynasty.
Height, 10 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

27 CAMEL, of buff white pottery, coloured red; eyes, mouth, saddle, etc., indicated in black pigment. PLATE III.
T'ang dynasty.
Height, 12 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

28 FIGURE OF A WOMAN, of buff white pottery, with curious head-dress. Remains of red pigment. PLATE III.
T'ang dynasty.
Height, 10 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

29 OX AND TWO-WHEELED CART, well modelled in dark gray pottery, unglazed; traces of painting in red and black pigments. The shafts are wood and the wheels are attached with metal pins.
T'ang dynasty or earlier. PLATE III.
Length, 17½ in. *Lent by Prof. Justus Brinckmann.*

30 BRICK of dark gray clay, with ornaments in low relief; on one side three stags in compartments and inscription in seal character: Pao kuei chi hsiang (=precious honours, and good luck): formal pattern at the end, and "mat-markings" on one face; the rest plain.
Han dynasty.
Length, 7¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

31 WINE-JAR, shaped after a bronze, with globular body, tall contracted neck and wide mouth; ornamented with a frieze in relief on the shoulders divided by two conventional tiger-masks with rings, on one side of which is a dragon and on the other a hydra, both moving on tempestuous waves; incised loop border at the mouth and wheel-made band on the neck: brick-red ware with deep leaf-green glaze covered with golden iridescence. PLATE VI.
Han dynasty.
Height, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

32 OBLONG HOLLOW STAND, dense red pottery, with hydras, tigers and a demon in low but sharp relief. The glaze has now a leaden appearance.
Han dynasty.
Length, 9 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

33 DEEP DISH with narrow rim; porcelain with dotted white slip ornament under a pale celadon green glaze; two archaic dragons and a pearl in the centre; flowering plants on the sides and rim. Rough sanded base. From India.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, $16\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

34 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE with outer casing in open work; gray porcelain with gray-green celadon glaze; on the neck engraved designs of stiff leaves, and ju-i heads; the outer casing of the body in form of a peony scroll in openwork with carved details; red ring under the base. PLATE XIII.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Ming dynasty.
Height, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. J. B. Coughtrie.*

35 TALL FUNERAL VASE, with long ribbed neck and conical cap-shaped cover, surmounted by a bird. Rough gray ware, partially covered with transparent pale greenish glaze. Ornaments in relief round neck, twelve figures, dragons, clouds, etc.
Sung period, probably from one of the minor factories in Honan or Shensi, which made coarse imitations of Ju ware.
Height (with cover), 31 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

36 DEEP DISH of thick grayish-white porcelain, with pale gray-green celadon glaze, crackled; lightly incised lotus design in the centre and radiating leaves on the sides. Base unglazed and of rusty brown colour. From Zanzibar.
Ko or Lung-ch'üan ware. Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 17 in. *Lent by Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G.*

37 TERRA-COTTA FIGURE, with robes expanding at the base, the hands clasped and hidden in the sleeves; hair hanging on the shoulder and formed into a knot.
T'ang dynasty or earlier.
Height, 9½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

38 TERRA-COTTA MYTHICAL FIGURE squatting on its haunches; horn projecting from the crown of its head, and ears outstretched; human face and cloven hoofs. *Cf.* A 9.
T'ang dynasty or earlier.
Height, 10 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

39 FIGURE OF A WOMAN standing; hands clasped under her dress; hole in front for a joss-stick; pale red pottery.
Probably Han dynasty.
Height, 9½ in. *Lent by Mr. W. L. Behrens.*

40 "HILL CENSER," of red pottery; the perforated conical-shaped cover with hunting scenes in low relief round a hill has a deep green glaze; the lower part, a bulging bowl on narrow stem fixed on to a deep dish, has a much worn yellowish-green iridescent glaze.
Han dynasty. PLATE V.
Height, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*
The cover of the "hill censer" (po shan lu) is said to represent Mount P'êng lai in one of the Taoist "Isles of the Blest."

41 TERRA-COTTA FIGURE, the robes glazed green and brownish-yellow. PLATE V.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Height, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

42 TRIPOD CAULDRON with two ear-handles and cover; reddish pottery, covered with a dark green mottled glaze. The form of the vessel is oval, and it has a band in relief round the middle. In the centre of the lid there is a knob, and round it in low relief various animals. Outside these, a double grooved circle interrupted by three knobs. Outside this, another frieze of animals.
Han dynasty. PLATE V.
Height 7½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

43 EWER of white porcellanous stoneware. Oviform body, neck with five rings terminating in elongated phoenix head with open beak, eyes, etc., in sharp relief. Crest raised and shaped to form the mouth of the ewer. Light greenish-gray glaze, of more pronounced green in the thicker parts, and of a bluish tinge where thickest. Ornament in low relief, a floral scroll delicately engraved, and above and below bands of formal pointed leaves. Spout broken.
Sung dynasty; possibly Kuan or Ju ware. PLATE XI.
Height, 15¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

44 BOTTLE with oval body, slender neck and flaring mouth; white porcellanous ware with transparent crackled glaze of pale duck's-egg-green tint.
Sung dynasty or earlier.
Height, 9 inches. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

45 BOWL of six-foil shape, slightly bulging towards the rim; dense buff stoneware with thin, crackled, greenish-brown celadon glaze.
Ko type. Sung or Yuan dynasty. PLATE XXII.
Mark over the glaze in brown. Pao yung = precious (object) for use. See p. 96.
Diameter, 8¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

46 DISH, saucer-shaped; grayish-white porcelain with grass-green celadon glaze; carved inside with chequer pattern in the centre, and peony scroll on the sides; red unglazed ring on the base. An Indian character pricked underneath.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 18 in. *Lent by Lieut.-Col. Croft Lyons.*

47 CYLINDRICAL JAR, with short neck and wide mouth; grayish-white porcelain with carved ornament under a pale green celadon glaze; a growing lotus and peony, and above them a band of ornament consisting of the eight trigrams (pa kua); the base is reddish-brown where unglazed. PLATE XIII.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Ming dynasty.
Height, 6½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

48 SHALLOW BOWL with soft uniform celadon green glaze of bluish tint; on three short feet shaped as monster heads. Outside, two rows of nine studs. Inside in centre, a flower with many petals which, being unglazed, has become red in the firing. PLATE XII.
Lung-ch'üan ware. Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

49 FUNERAL VASE of slender oval form with tall tapering neck and spreading mouth; on the body faint incised patterns in bands, stiff leaves and scroll work; on the shoulders a balustrade supported by four figures in full relief (damaged); and on the neck applied ornament in full relief including three small figures with indistinct attributes, a large dragon among flames or clouds, and a figure (perhaps Fêng Kan) riding on a tiger. Dense gray stoneware (rusty brown on the exposed parts) covered with opaque greenish-gray glaze. *Cf.* A 35. PLATE IX.
Sung dynasty or earlier.
Height, 20 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

50 ALMS BOWL of dense reddish ware, covered inside with a dark reddish-brown glaze; the same glaze has been applied outside, and it runs down to the base, which is unglazed, in thick drops. Over this, on the upper part of the outside, there is another glaze of a dull creamy white colour, and over this again there run streaks of a dull opaque green. PLATE VIII.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Height, 5 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

51 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE with flaring mouth; dense buff ware; opaque green glaze crusted with iridescence in parts; engraved ornament of eleven bands of key-pattern; after a bronze model.
Perhaps T'ang dynasty. PLATE VII.
Height, 7½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

52 VASE, of squat globular form with wide mouth. Fine white pottery, with light brown glaze on the upper part mottled with blue; wheel-made ring on the shoulder. It has apparently had three feet, the upper part of one of them only remaining. PLATE VIII.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Height, 4½ in.; diameter, 7½ in.
Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.

53 VASE of red pottery, covered with a brown iridescent glaze; bulging body, constricted neck, broadening towards the mouth. Two grooves round neck, and band of hunting reliefs round body, interrupted by two tiger heads, with rings in low relief.
Han dynasty.
Height, 10 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

54 VASE with oval body, narrow base, and small mouth cut down at the lip; grayish-white porcellanous ware with chocolate-brown glaze frosted with green, stopping short of the base.
Possibly T'ang dynasty.
Height, 9 inches. *Lent by Sir William Bennett.*

55 JAR, with short neck; buff-red pottery, covered to within about two inches of the base with white slip and glazed; blotches of green enamel which has run in most cases. Neck also enamelled green.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Height, 8¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

56 SHALLOW BOWL of dense buff-red ware covered with a dark brown, almost black, speckled glaze; base unglazed. Three spur marks inside. PLATE VIII.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Diameter, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

57 SMALL EWER of graceful form, resembling a Greek oinochoe; dense buff ware, with cream-coloured glaze much worn and damaged through burial.
Pre-Sung and possibly Han.
Height, 5 in. *Lent by G. Eumorfopoulos.*

58 VASE, of red pottery; bulging body, constricted neck with waist, the upper part terminating in a straight high overhanging rim; covered with a marbled glaze of deep green and yellowish brown; a band of reliefs of hunting scenes, interrupted by two tiger heads with rings in low relief, round the shoulder of the vase; two bands of engraved ornament round the neck, and a double band of the same round the straight rim of the neck. PLATE VI.
Han dynasty.
Height, 10¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

59 BOWL, of buff-red pottery, with chocolate-brown glaze inside and outside to within a little of the base, which is unglazed; two small loop handles and two rows of studs in low relief. Three spur marks inside. PLATE VIII.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Diameter, 5 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

60 WATER-DROPPER in the form of a kettle, with moulded sides and cover and arched handle; hard reddish ware, unglazed.
Sung dynasty or earlier.
Height, 3¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

61 DEEP DISH, of thick grayish-white porcelain, with pea-green celadon glaze; in the centre a coiled dragon in carved relief; running peony scroll incised on the sides; broad reddish ring under the base. Found in India. PLATE XIII.
Lung-ch'üan ware. Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 15¾ in. *Lent by Col. R. Poyser, D.S.O.*

62 VASE of slender cylindrical form, with short neck; thick grayish-white porcelain with faint carved design, apparently an iris and a peony; pale celadon green glaze, crackled.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Sixteenth century.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Pye.*

63 WIDE-MOUTHED JAR of globular form; thick grayish-white porcelain with gray-green celadon glaze. Ornamented outside with broad frieze of flowers (lotus, peony, etc.), stags and birds in eleven compartments; two bands of rosettes above and light ribbing below; milled rim; the glaze inside is grayer. PLATE IX.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Ming dynasty.
Height, 9 in.; diameter, 12½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

64 VESSEL of globular form with narrow orifice, the edge of which has been cut down, and small round unglazed area at the opposite end which has also been cut down; buff pottery with applied ornaments in relief in the form of palmettes with floral and shell-like centres; blue glazed ground with a brownish-yellow on the reliefs which has run down into the blue.

The position of the palmettes seems to indicate that the vessel stood with orifice downwards.

Possibly T'ang dynasty.

Height, 6¾ in.; diameter, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

65 EWER with ovoid body, high neck and slightly spreading at the mouth; grooved handle and short spout; red stoneware with wash of white slip and pale yellowish glaze with large patches of dark green.

Probably T'ang dynasty. PLATE VII.

Height, 5¾ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

66 FUNERAL VASE of buff-red pottery with bulging body; very constricted neck opening out towards the mouth, the rim of which is held in the jaws of two dragons with high arched necks forming handles. Mottled black and yellowish-brown glaze covering handles, neck and shoulder of vase, the main part of the body being unglazed. PLATE VIII.

Probably T'ang dynasty.

Height, 11½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

67 JAR of dense buff stoneware, the lower part, below a shaped flange, unglazed. On the upper part gray crackled glaze. Four double loop handles, and between each a medallion of relief ornament. Incised pattern and circles. PLATE X.

Probably T'ang dynasty.

Height, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

68 SMALL JAR, roughly potted, with small base and mouth; dense buff stoneware covered with pearly gray glaze.

Sung dynasty. Perhaps Ko ware.

Height, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

69 DEEP DISH, of thick grayish-white porcelain with pea-green celadon glaze; carved ornament inside, a peony and cloud border in the middle, and feathery scroll work on the sides. Red ring under the base. From India.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 13 in. *Lent by Col. R. Poyser, D.S.O.*

70 WINE VASE, with depressed globular body, high neck with expanding mouth; high foot; horizontal bands of wheel rings in the sides and neck; two tiger-masks with rings on the body; red pottery with leaf-green glaze dissolved in golden and silver iridescence; tears of glaze on the mouth. On the bottom is scratched the word *Sun* (=grandsons), implying a wish that the owner of the vase may have descendants. PLATE VI.
Han dynasty.
Height, 17½ in. *Lent by Mr. W. L. Behrens.*

CASE B

1 LARGE FIGURE of one of the four Guardians of the Universe, perhaps Virupachka, in armour: hard buff pottery: the face and hands unglazed, the rest in cream, orange-yellow, and green glazes.
Probably T'ang dynasty. PLATE XIV.
Height, 36 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

2 WIDE-MOUTHED JAR of globular form; thick grayish-white porcelain with pea-green celadon glaze. On the outside a broad band of peony design carved in relief and a band of stiff leaves below it. Large accidental crackle in the lower part. From Zanzibar.
Lung-ch'üan ware. Sung dynasty.
Height, 8¼ in.; diameter, 11 in. *Lent by Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G.*

3 DISH, saucer shaped. Grayish-white porcelain with grass-green celadon glaze; carved inside with a chequer in the centre and peony scroll on the sides; red unglazed ring on the base. From India.
Ch'u-chou-fu ware. Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 18¾ in. *Lent by Col. R. Poyser, D.S.O.*

4 SMALL BOWL, with crinkled edges; dense buff stoneware; turquoise blue crackled glaze.
Perhaps Kuan ware of the Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 3½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

5 VASE, of oval form, with small mouth; dense buff pottery with thick turquoise blue glaze, faintly crackled.
Sung dynasty.
Height, 4½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*
This glaze is no doubt copied from the celebrated Ch'ai "blue of the sky after rain"; but whether it is Kuan ware of the Northern Sung (960-1127 A.D.) or Chün ware is uncertain.

6 VASE, of oval form; dense buff pottery with thick turquoise glaze, faintly crackled; neck cut down and fitted as a snuff-bottle.
Sung dynasty.
Height, 3½ in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

Figured in Cosmo Monkhouse, Plate I, and described there by Dr. Bushell as Kuan ware. If it is Kuan ware it must be of the Northern Sung period, as the Southern Kuan ware of Hangchou had a red body.

7 VASE, with globular body, neck with expanding mouth and rudimentary handles; dense porcellanous stoneware, with thick opalescent *clair-de-lune* glaze, crackled. In parts, where apparently there is little colouring matter, the glaze appears as a transparent brown.
Sung or Yuan ware.
Height, 9 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

8 WATER-DROPPER, in the form of a ewer, with lobed sides, small handle and spout; pale buff pottery with thick turquoise glaze, faintly crackled and splashed with purple. PLATE XVII.
Sung dynasty; Chün type.
Height, 3 in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

9 VASE, pear-shaped, with small mouth; pale buff pottery, with thick crackled turquoise glaze with two deep crimson splashes.
Sung dynasty; Chün type. PLATE XVII.
Height, 3½ in.; depth, 3¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. T. Veitch.*

10 DIMINUTIVE BOWL of reddish buff stoneware, with dove-gray glaze, frosted with grayish-green; slightly crackled.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 3 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

11 BOWL of conical form, with small foot; dense reddish buff stoneware, with crackled glaze thin at the rim and thickening towards the middle; the colour passing from pale lavender to greenish-gray, with patches of deep crimson with dull green centres.
Sung or Yuan ware of the Chün type.
Diameter, 7⅞ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

12 BOWL of conical form, with small foot; gray porcellanous ware, with crackled lavender gray glaze, flushing into purple inside; and purple outside warming into crimson. PLATE XVI.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 7⅜ in. *Lent by Lady Stern.*

13 TRIPOD CENSER of dense buff stoneware, with two flat handles and peony sprays in relief; thick *clair-de-lune* glaze, irregularly applied, leaving portions unglazed; claw feet.
Yuan dynasty.
Height, 7¼ inches. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

14 BOWL of conical form, with small base; reddish buff stoneware, with rich glaze varying from purplish to greenish gray with two large splashes of purple inside, and from lavender gray to deep purple outside.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 7½ in. *Lent by Lady Stern.*

15 BOWL of conical form, with small foot; dense red stoneware, with glaze which varies from pale purple in the thinner parts to dove gray where it has run thick; a large purple splash with greenish-gray centre on the side; slight crackle.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

16 SHALLOW BOWL of coarse reddish stoneware with flowing glaze which has collected in a pool inside, and in a thick lumpy roll above the base; the colour has run from the upper parts leaving them brown and has passed in purplish-gray streaks to a mass of greenish-gray on the lower levels.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 5⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

17 BOWL, of conical form with small foot; dense gray stoneware with crackled glaze, warm gray inside, and passing into purple at the rim; the outside deep purple.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 7⅜ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

18 SMALL BOWL, dense buff stoneware; *clair-de-lune* glaze.
Perhaps Kuan ware of the Sung dynasty.
Diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by G. Eumorfopoulos.*

19 BOWL with narrow base; dense reddish stoneware; *clair-de-lune* glaze with purple and greenish-yellow markings.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

20 BOWL of conical form with small foot; dense gray stoneware with crackled lavender-gray glaze; broken by large crimson and purple patches. PLATE XVI.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

21 SMALL BOWL, dense rough reddish stoneware; thick *clair-de-lune* glaze, brown round the rim with brownish-blue lines running down toward centre.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

22 VASE of globular form; small mouth and short neck with four flat loops; pale buff stoneware with greenish-gray glaze flushing into purple; irregular crackle.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

23 DISH, dense buff stoneware; *clair-de-lune* glaze flecked with red.
Sung dynasty, probably Chün ware. PLATE XV.
Diameter, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

24 VASE of globular form, with wide mouth; short neck with two loop handles; pale buff stoneware with faintly mottled and crackled glaze of lavender-gray, flushing into purple, and broken by patches of greenish-gray.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

25 VASE, oviform, of thick grayish-white porcelain, with gray-green celadon glaze; ornament carved in relief in horizontal bands, a peony scroll with stiff leaves below it, and above it a leaf and tongue band and a narrow border of running scroll work.
Sung or Yuan period. Lung-ch'üan ware. PLATE XIII.
Height, 12 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

26 VASE, of oval form, with straight neck, wide mouth and two loop handles; pale buff stoneware with thin brown glaze inside; in the neck and on the outside is a thick glaze of purplish-black, streaked and mottled with golden brown, and stopping in an uneven line short of the base. PLATE XX.
Sung or Yuan dynasty. Probably Chien ware.
Height, 4¾ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

27 TEA-BOWL of conical form and small base; coarse, dark brown stoneware with thick purplish-black glaze, shot with golden brown; metal band in the rim. PLATE XX.
Chien ware of the Sung or Yuan dynasty.
Diameter, 4¾ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

28 VASE of globular form, with wide mouth and short neck; pale buff stoneware with crackled gray glaze of uneven texture streaked with purple; the colour has run from the neck leaving a band of pale brown. PLATE XVIII.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, 6¼ in.; diameter, 6½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

29 BOWL of conical shape, with spreading mouth and small base; coarse, dark brown stoneware with thick purplish-black glaze, shot with golden brown; silver band on the rim. *Cf.* B 27. PLATE XX.
Chien ware of the Sung or Yuan dynasty.
Diameter, 6½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*
This ware is much prized by the "tea drinkers" in Japan, where it is known as "Temmoku."

30 VASE, of baluster form, short neck and narrow mouth; porcellanous stoneware covered with a thick purplish-black glaze. PLATE VIII.
Sung or Yuan period.
Height, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

31 SHALLOW BOWL, or saucer; dense porcellanous stoneware; crackled *clair-de-lune* glaze.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

32 SMALL TRIPOD CENSER, with globular body and spreading mouth; handles filed down; dense buff stoneware with thick lavender-coloured glaze, splashed with red and purple with green markings; six studs round neck.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

33 CIRCULAR BOWL-SHAPED CENSER with two ear handles and three squat feet; dense buff stoneware covered with thick glaze of *clair-de-lune* splashed with aubergine. Inside the glaze runs down in thick drops, some of which have turned red in the firing.
Sung dynasty; probably Chün ware. PLATE XVI.
Diameter, 8 in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

34 VASE of globular form, with wide mouth; short neck with two loop handles; coarse reddish-buff stoneware, with thick glaze of changing gray tints broken by purple patches.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diameter, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

35 INCENSE BURNER with bowl-shaped body, short straight neck and wide spreading mouth; three small feet; thick flowing glaze passing from brown through purple into gray; faintly crackled.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

36 SHALLOW BOWL OR SAUCER, dense porcellanous stoneware thick greenish-brown and lavender glaze.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

37 BOWL of conical form, with small foot; dense gray stoneware, with pale lavender-gray glaze faintly mottled and flushing into purple; glaze under the base.
Sung or Yuan ware of the Chün type.
Diameter, $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

38 SMALL JAR-SHAPED VASE, with narrow base and short neck; dense porcellanous stoneware; outside, delicate *clair-de-lune* glaze, with clouds of finely dappled purple of varying depth; inside, *clair-de-lune* glaze.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

39 BOWL of conical form, with small foot; gray stoneware, with pale lavender glaze, crackled and splashed in two places with red and purple. The glaze has run down from the rim, forming a deep pool inside and stopping short of the base outside in a thick wavy line. PLATE XVII.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

40 SMALL WATER-POT, dense buff stoneware, with double-twist handle and small spout; pear-shaped and bulging towards base with six slight flutings, flattened top and small circular orifice; *clair-de-lune* glaze.
Sung dynasty; perhaps Kuan ware.
Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

41 VASE of globular form, with wide mouth; short neck with two loop handles, vertically ribbed; coarse reddish-buff stoneware, with thick gray glaze flushing into purple and mottled with brown. Under the base is incised the character Kao (= high; *i.e.*, high in quality): see p. 96.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, 4 in.; diameter, 5 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

42 BOWL of conical form, with small foot; dense gray stoneware with smooth even glaze of pale lavender gray; glaze under the base.
Sung ware of Kuan type.
Diameter, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

42A TRIPOD BULB BOWL; dense buff stoneware; outside, two bands of studs; glaze inside and out a milky *clair-de-lune*. Base glazed brown and showing spur marks. Under the base, the character Ta (=great) incised, and the numeral Yi (=one) subsequently engraved: see p. 96.
Chün type.
Diameter, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

43 VASE of globular form, with wide mouth and short neck with two loop handles; pale buff stoneware with warm gray glaze speckled with white; a purple patch on the shoulder.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, 5¼ in.; depth, 7¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

44 LARGE TRIPOD CENSER with two handles; dense buff stoneware encrusted with reliefs of lizards, ju-i heads and flowers. Over this a thick glaze has been run unevenly, leaving parts bare. The colour is lavender with purplish and bluish patches.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, 12¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

44A VASE of globular form, with short straight neck and wide mouth; two loop handles on the shoulders; dense gray stoneware with dove-gray glaze; a passage of freckled brown and two large purple patches; crackled inside.
Sung or Yuan ware of the Chün type.
Height 5½ in.; diameter, 6½ in.
Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.

45 TRIPOD BOWL; dense buff stoneware; outside, two bands of studs; glaze inside a rusty *clair-de-lune*, outside a mottled purplish *clair-de-lune*. Base glazed brown and showing spur marks.
Mark incised, the numeral Yi (=one): see p. 96.
Chün type.
Diameter, 9¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

46 DISH, saucer-shaped; grayish-white porcelain with pale green celadon glaze; carved inside with a chequer pattern in the middle, and running lotus scroll on the sides; red unglazed ring on the base. From India.
Ming dynasty. Ch'u-chou-fu ware.
Diameter, 18¾ in. *Lent by Col. R. Poyser, D.S.O.*

47 JAR of globular form, with wide mouth; grayish-white porcelain with pale green celadon glaze; carved ornament in relief, a belt of peony scroll with combed background; band of stiff leaves below. From India. *Cf.* B 2. PLATE XIII.
Height 8½ in.; diameter, 11½ in. *Lent by Mr. H. A. Colefax.*

The bottoms of these jars are made separately in saucer form, then dropped in and fixed by the glaze; they often have the red unglazed ring inside.

48 DISH, saucer shaped; grayish-white porcelain with purple glaze sprinkled with gray; base unglazed and coloured brown.
Chün type.
Diameter, 6¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

49 TRIPOD CENSER, cut down, with silver mount; dense reddish stoneware, thick greenish-lavender glaze with red and purple splashes showing green spots.
Sung dynasty; probably Chün ware.
Diameter, 3 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

50 VASE, or flower pot, with globular body, broad neck with flaring mouth; dense buff stoneware; dappled *clair-de-lune* glaze partially and irregularly crackled. The dappling is here and there interrupted by short thickish lines often of a "V" or pitchfork shape, where the colour of the glaze appears continuous and more pronounced. There is a centrifugal ridging in the neck more visible on the inside. Base is reddish brown and has five holes.
Mark, impressed, the numeral ssŭ (=four): see p. 96.
Chün type.
Diameter, 8¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

51 DIMINUTIVE BOWL of dense gray stoneware, with lavender-gray glaze faintly crackled and variegated with large purple splashes.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 3½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

52 BOWL of dense buff stoneware; originally a vase of the same form as B 50, cut down. Dappled purple glaze outside turning to a lavender colour inside; as on B 50, the dappling is interrupted by thickish lines where the colour of the glaze, purple over a lavender tint, appears continuous and more distinct; base reddish brown with five holes. Mark as on B 55.
Chün type.
Diameter, 5¼ inches. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

53 SAUCER, with everted edge; porcellanous stoneware with dappled purple glaze, becoming deeper round edge.
Chün type.
Diameter, 6¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

54 SAUCER, with everted edge; porcellanous stoneware, with dappled purple glaze of a deeper colour than B 53.
Chün type.
Diameter, 6¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

55 TRIPOD BULB BOWL; dense buff stoneware; outside, two bands of studs; *clair-de-lune* glaze inside, a mottled strawberry colour outside. The base is glazed a grayish-brown and shows spur marks.
Mark incised, the numeral Ch'i (= seven): see p. 96.
Chün type.
Diameter, 7¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

56 SAUCER of porcellanous stoneware, with dappled purple glaze of the same type as B 53 and 54; silver rim.
Chün type.
Diameter, 5 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

57 FLOWER-POT, with globular body and spreading mouth; grayish-white porcellanous ware, with thick purple glaze flecked with grayish white, the purple predominating outside and the gray inside; pierced bottom, coated underneath with brown and incised with the numeral ssŭ (= four); ormolu band on rim. See p. 96.
Chün type. PLATE XIX.
Height, 7½ in.; diameter, 9 in.
Lent by Mme. La Comtesse de Béarn.

58 TRIPOD BULB BOWL; dense buff stoneware; outside, two bands of studs; glaze inside mottled gray and purple, outside mottled red, strawberry and purple. Base glazed brown with spur marks. Mark incised, the numeral Yi (=one): see p. 96. PLATE XVIII.
Chün type.
Diameter, 9¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

59 SQUAT PEAR-SHAPED VASE, with expanding mouth and four small loop handles; dense gray stoneware; thick *clair-de-lune* glaze with deeper markings and brown round the mouth.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Height, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

60 DISH, saucer-shaped; coarse red stoneware with faintly crackled glaze within, and on the sides without, the colour varying from purplish to greenish gray with a splash of warm purple in the middle. PLATE XVIII.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 6⅞ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

61 TWO-HANDLED TRIPOD CENSER; dense buff stoneware with thick *clair-de-lune* glaze partially crackled and with a brown-red spot. Two masks with rings in relief, and four ornaments in relief round the neck. Three spur marks inside. One foot distorted by the flow of the glaze.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

62 DISH, saucer-shaped; reddish-buff stoneware; with faintly mottled glaze, brown at the edges and passing through purple into gray.
Sung or Yuan ware of the Chün type.
Diameter, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

63 BOWL of buff stoneware with thick transparent greenish glaze, of lavender colour where thickest. Triangular purple marking, red in the centre.
Sung or Yuan ware of Chün type.
Diameter, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

64 BOWL of dense buff stoneware; outside, thick vermilion red glaze overlapping the rim and forming an irregular outline inside; in the interior, a crackled *clair-de-lune* glaze.
Chün type.
Diameter, 8½ in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*
Strongly recalling the Japanese "Raku" glazes.

65 VASE of inverted conical shape; dense buff stoneware; short narrow neck with slightly flaring mouth and narrow base. Two rows of studs round shoulder. Thick, opaque, broadly crackled, gray glaze tinged with blue. PLATE XXI.
Probably Kuang-tung ware of the Sung dynasty.
Height, 12¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

66 SHALLOW BOWL on three feet; dense buff stoneware with *clair-de-lune* crackled glaze; on the base a mottled reddish brown glaze and spur marks.
Mark, the numeral Yi (= one) incised: see p. 96.
Chün type.
Diameter, 9¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

67 ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT in form of a warrior with arms outstretched to strike, on a caparisoned horse galloping over clouds; pottery with dull green, yellow and black glazes, finely modelled. PLATE XLIII.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 23½ in.; length, 21 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

CASE C

1 & 15 PAIR OF FANTASTIC LIONS standing on drums, a ball of silk under the left fore paws; porcellanous stoneware with deep violet purple glaze and details in turquoise, yellow and pale aubergine; on the drums a band of peonies and foliage outlined in low relief, between two bands of studs. PLATE XLV.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 12⅝ in. *Lent by Mr. L. H. McCormick.*

2 FIGURE OF A FANTASTIC LION seated on an oblong rectangular pedestal; buff stoneware with dark purple, turquoise and brownish-yellow glazes; a collar round the neck with two bells and a tassel in front; the left fore paw resting on a ball of silk brocade with long streamers, one of which has been caught up and held in the lion's mouth. The pedestal is elaborately modelled and rests with four feet on a flat oblong base.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 17½ in. *Lent by Mr. L. C. R. Messel.*

SET OF EIGHT FIGURES of the Taoist immortals; porcellanous stoneware with turquoise, aubergine and brownish-yellow glazes; the flesh in biscuit, covered with gilding. PLATE XLIV.
Ming dynasty.
Height, about 11 inches. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

The eight immortals are:
(3) Chung-li Ch'üan (with fan);
(5) Lü Tung-pin (he should have a sword);
(6) Ti T'ieh-kuai (with crutch);
(8) Ts'ao Kuo-chiu (with castanets);
(9) Lan Ts'ai-ho (with flowering spray);
(11) Chang Kuo Lao (with bamboo drum and a pair of rods);
(12) Han Hsiang Tzŭ (with flute);
(14) Ho Hsien Ku (with lotus).

Some of the attributes have been restored and are not recognizable.

4 ORNAMENT in form of a pyramid of twelve peaches with stalks and foliage; porcelain with pale turquoise, violet purple, green and brownish-yellow glazes.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

7 BOWL with elephant handles; porcelain, with brilliant purple glaze inside; outside, purple splashed with turquoise.
Late Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 5 inches. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

10 FIGURE OF THE YOUTHFUL BUDDHA reclining beneath a lotus leaf, the stalk of which he holds in his left hand; oblong rectangular plinth with blossoms in relief in front; porcelain with turquoise, deep violet purple and brownish-yellow glaze; the figure in unglazed biscuit. PLATE XLV.
Sixteenth century.
Length, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

13 JUNK of porcelain with figures in the round, table, etc., under a canopy; purple, turquoise, yellow and white glazes. PLATE XLV.
Sixteenth century.
Length, 7 inches. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

16 FIGURE OF A HORSEMAN similar to B 67, but with peaked helmet. PLATE XLIII.
Height, 24½ in.; length, 21 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

CASE D

1 WIDE-MOUTHED JAR, with ovoid body; dense reddish-brown stoneware with opaque white glaze outside; painted in brown with two boldly drawn phoenixes in clouds with details incised into the white; chocolate-brown glaze inside. PLATE XXVIII.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 7¾ in.; diameter, 9 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

2 VASE, double gourd form, with rice-coloured crackled glaze; porcellanous stoneware. Ornament consists of sprays of foliage and flowers, flying swallows, mouse, butterflies, etc., in underglaze indigo-blue, and light and dark brown, black and white enamel over the glaze.
Early Ming.
Height, 16¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

3 SMALL BOWL-SHAPED VASE with short neck; pale buff ware covered with a chalky white slip, and colourless glaze with rough surface.
Sung dynasty. Ting type.
Height, 2¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

4 FIGURE OF DOG squatting on its haunches on a plinth; dense buff stoneware with opaque creamy-white uncrackled glaze.
Sung dynasty. Tu Ting ware.
Height, 5¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

5 EWER, with pear-shaped body, ribbed cylindrical neck (cut down), ribbed handle and facetted spout: dense gray stoneware with wash of white slip and thick cream glaze, breaking into faint crackle in places.
Sung dynasty. Tu Ting ware.
Height, 10 in.; diameter, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

6 INCENSE BURNER of porcellanous stoneware with dull creamy-white glaze; squat globular bowl with spreading mouth and two handles with rings attached; cover in form of a conventional lion playing with a strand of silk. PLATE XXIII.
Sung dynasty. Ting type.
Total height, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

7 SMALL WATER-VASE of dense porcellanous stoneware; globular form, narrow neck with bulbous top and small circular mouth. Oily cream-white glaze stopping short of the base. The body of the vase is moulded with a basket pattern, and on it in low relief there are two moths and two trefoil ornaments with ribbons attached.
Sung or Yuan dynasty. Ting type.
Height, 4¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

8 SMALL BOWL, fitting into the top of a double stand made in two parts and socketed together; the stands have wide flanges and the lower member has a high foot; dense buff stoneware with white slip covering and crackled creamy-white glaze. PLATE XXIII.
Sung dynasty. Tu Ting type.
Height, 6¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

9 BOWL of conical form, with small foot and six-foil mouth; porcelain with smooth ivory-white glaze, slightly translucent; "tear marks" on the reverse; inside, a carved lotus in the centre and six radiating ribs on the sides; metal band on rim.
Sung dynasty. Pai Ting ware.
Diameter, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

10 EWER, with ovoid body, depressed top with small mouth, small spout and arched handle in form of a twist of three cords open at one end, and attached with palmettes stamped with floral ornament; porcelain with smooth ivory-white glaze. PLATE XXIII.
Ting ware. Sung or Yuan period.
Height, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

11 BOWL-SHAPED VASE with fourteen lobes; dense buff stoneware covered with a white slip and thick transparent creamy glaze, faintly cracked.
Sung dynasty. Tu Ting type.
Height, 3½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

12 DISH, saucer-shaped, with six-foil rim; faintly translucent porcelain with smooth ivory-white glaze and "tear marks" on the reverse; moulded ornament in low relief inside; a melon vine in the centre; on the sides six radiating compartments with peonies and other flowers; border of "silk-worm" scrolls. Metal band on rim.
Sung dynasty. Ting ware. PLATE XXIV.
Diameter, 7½ in, *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

13 VASE of oval form with two tiger masks, and stamped ornament after a bronze model; dense porcellanous ware with cream-white glaze; belt of shield-shaped ornaments diapered with a key fret, and a dragon fret round the middle. Neck cut down and fitted with a bronze collar and cylindrical flower holder.
Sung dynasty. Ting ware.
Height, 5 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

14 BOWL with six-foil rim; opaque porcellanous ware with creamy-white glaze; carved inside with a pair of ducks swimming among aquatic plants; "tear marks" on the back; raw rim covered with a metal band. PLATE XXIV.
Sung dynasty. Ting ware.
Diameter, 9 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

15 DISH, dense buff stoneware, in form of lotus leaf with lotus bud and stalk underneath, standing on three shells. Cream-coloured glaze superficially crackled.
Tu Ting type.
Diameter, 11¼ in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

16 VASE of oval form with short neck and wide mouth; fine porcellanous ware with ivory-white glaze. PLATE XXIII.
Sung dynasty. Ting ware.
Height, 6⅛ in.; depth 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

17 BOWL, with six-foil rim; opaque porcelain with smooth creamy glaze; "pressed out" design; in centre, two fish; round sides, duck swimming amongst aquatic plants and conventional waves; band of key pattern above; "tear marks" on the outside. Raw rim covered by a metal band. PLATE XXIV.
Sung dynasty. Ting ware.
Diameter, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

18 VASE of slender oval form, with high neck and slightly spreading mouth; dense buff stoneware, with finely crackled cream glaze with rough shrivelled surface.
Kiang-nan ware of Tu Ting type. Ming period.
Height, 14 inches. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Pye.*

19 SEATED FIGURE of Lao-tzŭ on a throne with a dappled stag of Longevity beside him; a fan in his hand; thick reddish stoneware with cream glaze; ornament in brown and liver-coloured slips.
Ming dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 9¾ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

20 SHAPED PILLOW; dense buff stoneware with coating of white slip, through which the ornament is engraved; smooth creamy glaze; on a background of small circles four figures with drawn swords; on the sides, a panel with two ducks among lotuses, floral scrolls and diapers. Base unglazed and engraved with a seated figure under fir-tree, playing a lute. PLATE XXVII.
Sung dynasty; perhaps Po Shan ware.
Length, 11½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

21 VASE of double gourd shape; dense buff stoneware, with coating of white slip and a deep cream glaze finely crackled; painted in black-brown and maroon slip with boldly sketched flowers; the character Shou (longevity) in the upper part.
Tz'ŭ-chou ware. Late Ming.
Height, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

22 VASE, dense buff stoneware, baluster shape with narrow opening, neck ground down; minutely crackled creamy glaze of ostrich egg texture. PLATE XXX.
Sung dynasty; probably from one of the Kiang-nan factories.
Height, 12½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

23 VASE, with depressed globular body, tall slender cylindrical neck with two tubes at the side of the mouth, after a bronze model; reddish-brown stoneware, with coating of white slip and creamy glaze; painted in dark brown and maroon slip; on the body, three lions and symbols, a broad peony scroll and formal borders; on the neck, two shaped panels with seated figures in landscape, and belts of formal ornament and rocks and diapers.
Ming dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 17¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

24 SMALL EWER, neck with flaring mouth and rudimentary spout; dense reddish stoneware, with white slip and faintly crackled cream-coloured glaze with transparent green markings.
Sung dynasty. Tu Ting type.
Height, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

25 HEXAGONAL VASE of pear-shaped outline; two square loop handles; dense buff stoneware with crackled cream glaze of brownish-yellow tint; ornament moulded in low relief; on each face, a four-clawed dragon rising from sea waves; cloud scroll on the ends; key fret border on neck and base. PLATE XXV.
Tu Ting type.
Height, 12¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

26 FOUR-LEGGED CENSER, with two flat handles, copied from a bronze shape; dense buff stoneware, covered with a cream-coloured glaze with surface crackling.
Sung dynasty. Tu Ting type.
Height (without handles), 7¼ inches.
Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.

27 BOTTLE of dense buff porcellanous ware, creamy-white glaze faintly crackled; bulbous, garlic-shaped mouth; archaic dragon and pearl in relief around lower part of neck; body of bottle engraved with floral scrolls. PLATE XXV.
Sung dynasty. Tu Ting type ware.
Height, 14¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

28 SMALL THIN CUP; buff stoneware; crackled creamy glaze of the Ting type; metal band round rim.
Early Ming.
Diameter, 3 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

29 EWER with oval body, short neck and flaring mouth; banded handle and short spout; porcelain, with smooth ivory-white glaze which fails above the base on one side.
Yuan dynasty.
Height, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

30 DEEP BOWL with straight, ribbed sides and rough unglazed rim; thin porcellanous ware with brownish-cream glaze; unglazed ring inside.
Sung dynasty. Ting ware.
Height, 4⅛ in.; diameter, 5⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

31 VASE of oval form with short neck and small mouth; on the shoulders four twisted loops; dense gray stoneware, with crackled cream glaze of brownish-yellow tint; faintly incised borders; key fret pattern on neck and above base; "silk-worm" scrolls on shoulder; and leaf and tongue band on lower part of body. PLATE XXV.
Tu Ting type.
Height, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. T. Veitch.*

32 INCENSE BURNER with globular body, wide mouth and low foot; two handles in form of monster heads; dense gray stoneware with creamy glaze clouded with buff crackle.
Ming dynasty. Kiangnan ware of Ting type.
Height, 3⅜ in.; diameter (with handles), 6½ in.
Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.

33 EWER with eight-lobed globular body, flat shoulders and cylindrical neck; ribbed handle; spout issuing from a dragon's mouth; cover surmounted by a fantastic lion; porcelain, with smooth creamy-white glaze.
Yuan dynasty.
Height, 9⅜ in.; diameter, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

34 BOWL of conical form with wide mouth and small base; slightly translucent porcelain with smooth ivory-white glaze; "tear marks" on the reverse; unglazed mouth rim.
Ting ware of the Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 7⅜ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

35 FIGURE OF SHOU-LAO holding ju-i sceptre; dense buff stoneware covered with smooth ivory-coloured broadly-crackled glaze of Tu-Ting type. PLATE XXIII.
Early Ming.
Height, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

36 BOWL of porcelain, with smooth ivory-white glaze; moulded ornament inside, deer in six radiating compartments, a spiral medallion in the centre; unglazed ring inside and parts unglazed near the base outside.
Perhaps Yuan dynasty. Ting type.
Diameter, 4⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

37 TORTOISE, dense buff stoneware; opaque creamy-white glaze.
Sung dynasty. Ting type.
Length, 4¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

38 WINE-POT of dense porcellanous stoneware; double gourd shape, with small mouth; creamy-white glaze. The ornament is carved in low relief and consists of one double and three triple bands of chrysanthemum petals pointing alternately upwards and downwards. PLATE XXIII.
Yuan dynasty.
Height, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

39 BOWL of conical form with small base; fine buff ware with crackled, brownish-cream glaze; faintly incised inside with a sketchy iris design; unglazed mouth rim with silver band.
Probably Yuan dynasty. Tu Ting ware.
Diameter, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

40 VASE of baluster form with short neck and small mouth; dense gray stoneware with deep cream glaze; painted in brown with shaped panels of boldly sketched flowers, and bands of formal leaves; the stem and base coloured brown. A character incised under the base, apparently Kung = respectful compliments. Found in India.
Early Ming. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Pye.*

41 FIGURE of Chung-li Ch'üan, the Immortal, seated: dense and heavy buff stoneware, with creamy-white glaze painted in dark brown.
Ming dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware. PLATE XXVI.
Height, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

42 VASE of baluster form with small mouth and short neck; dense buff stoneware with deep cream glaze; painted in brown with shaped panels containing ducks; band of boldly sketched lotus design on the shoulder, and stiff foliage on the stem. Mark, a flower in brown.
Early Ming. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 11½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

43 VASE, with ovoid body and small mouth; coarse buff stoneware, with coating of white slip and white glaze much worn; painted in brown with sketchy floral design and cartouche inscribed Ch'iu-wu (Autumn mist) on the sides; on the shoulder a band of oblique petals; black glaze in the neck and mouth.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

44 VASE, oviform, with narrow neck and slightly spreading mouth, four leaf-shaped loop handles; dense buff stoneware covered with cream-white crackled glaze over about two-thirds of the vase; on the lower part a chocolate-brown glaze overlapping the white by about an inch. On the white, very roughly drawn dragons, clouds, etc., in dark brown.
Sung period. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 17¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

45 DEEP BOWL of dense buff stoneware with brownish-cream glaze; painted in brown and maroon slip with fish and aquatic plants; the scales of the fish are done in graffito; unglazed ring inside.
Probably early Ming. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 6 in.; diameter, 10 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

46 JAR with oval body and wide mouth; dense buff stoneware with deep cream glaze; painted in brown with boldly sketched floral designs and plain bands.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

47 BOWL, dense reddish buff stoneware, covered with white slip and creamy glaze; floral ornament boldly painted in black; cut down at the mouth.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 4½ in. *Lent by Mr. G Eumorfopoulos.*

48 VASE, oviform, with short narrow neck with slightly expanding mouth; dense light reddish stoneware with white slip and creamy-white faintly crackled glaze. The ornament is in low relief, the ground cut away and allowing the reddish body to show through the glaze; it consists of a narrow band round shoulder, much discoloured through burial, of bold conventional leaf scroll; and below this is a similar but broader band. Round the lower part of vase, a band of incised curved lines; rings round base.
Sung dynasty. Probably Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

49 JAR with oval body and small mouth; dense buff stoneware with deep cream glaze painted in brown with boldly sketched iris design; brown band on the neck with graffiato scroll.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 5¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

50 BEAKER with bulbous stem; dense buff stoneware with soft crackled cream glaze; on the upper part a plum branch painted in brown with liver-coloured slip.
Late Ming dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

51 JAR with broad mouth, of dense buff stoneware, covered with warm cream-coloured glaze; painted with panels of formal flowers and foliage in dark brown with detail engraved with a fine point.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware. PLATE XXVIII.
Height, 7¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

52 BOWL of dense buff speckled stoneware, the upper and lower part coated with a white slip, leaving a broad band uncovered. The ornament on this is incised and inlaid with the white slip, and consists of conventional flowers with two broad lines above and one below. The whole is glazed with a transparent creamy glaze faintly crackled. The interior is also covered with the slip. The neck has been cut down. PLATE XXVIII.
Sung dynasty. Perhaps Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

53 DOUBLE GOURD of porcellanous ware; on the upper part a black glaze, on the lower part green glaze on which is painted in black a lion, etc., and an inscription in grass characters on the base; creamy-white glaze.
The inscription reads "Ssŭ shan ch'ien shou" = a thousand longevities like the hills.
Early Ming.
Height, 13¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

54 JAR and cover of squat oval form with wide mouth; dense buff stoneware, with ivory-cream glaze; painted in brown with band of formal foliage on the shoulder, and three roughly sketched flowers; brown glaze inside. PLATE XXVIII.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 5 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

55 VASE, bottle-shaped, with expanding mouth; dense stoneware of light buff colour; thick lustrous black glaze. The ornament is formed by carving away the ground and leaving the design in black glaze in a background of unglazed biscuit; it consists of a broad band of conventional floral scrolls, above which is a narrow band of key ornament. The neck and mouth completely covered with the black glaze. PLATE XXVIII.
Sung dynasty. Perhaps Po Shan ware.
Height, 9¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

56 VASE, oviform, with narrow neck and small mouth; dense light-coloured stoneware covered with slip and creamy-white glaze faintly crackled. The ornament is engraved, and consists round shoulder of a narrow band of formal pattern, followed by a broad band of floral scrolls on ground punched with small circles. Round the lower part free oval scrolls. PLATE XXX.

Probably Sung dynasty. From one of the minor factories imitating Ting ware.

Height, 15 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

57 FLOWER-POT of deep, bowl shape, with wide mouth; gray porcellanous stoneware with slip coating, clouded with dull blue and a crackled glaze of faint greenish tinge; painted in brown-black with a conventional dragon in a rounded panel of formal scrolls, and an inscription in grass characters, probably reading T'ing lai hsüan tzŭ wu (= autograph of T'ing Lai-hsüan); and a signature. PLATE XXVII.

Sung dynasty. Perhaps Chi-chou ware.

Height, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

58 BOWL of dense buff stoneware, partially coated with white slip; crackled cream glaze covering the inside and half of the outside; painted in green and vermilion red with a boldly sketched flower and plain rings.

Perhaps of the Yuan dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.

Diameter, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

59 PART OF A SET OF VASES (*see* D 8); cup-shaped with wide flange and short cylindrical stem; dense buff stoneware, with finely crackled ivory-white glaze; on the flange six roughly suggested blossoms in brown.

Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.

Diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

60 FLOWER-POT of deep, bowl shape with wide mouth; gray porcellanous stoneware, with a coating of slip clouded with dull blue, through which the ornament is carved; transparent crackled glaze of pale greenish tinge, the crackle rubbed with red; circular seal form of the character Shou (Longevity) with bats and cloud scrolls between. PLATE XXVII.

Sung dynasty. Perhaps Chi-chou ware.

Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

61 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with slightly expanding mouth; dense buff stoneware, with coating of white slip; the ornament, a broad and narrow band of flowers and foliage, is formed by carving away the ground, which assumes a pale mouse colour from the body showing through the glaze; the glaze is creamy-yellow and slightly crackled. PLATE XXX.
Sung dynasty. Perhaps Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

62 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with expanding mouth; dense stoneware of light reddish colour; cream coloured glaze on which are painted in black two floral sprays; round the neck, a band with four "cash" (?) with hatchings between in black.
Sung dynasty. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

63 PILLOW of porcellanous stoneware, covered with a cream coloured glaze, and painted in shaped panels in black; on the top, three figures, a pavilion and a tree; on one side, a hawk pursuing a hare, and on the other a flying phœnix. Seal mark impressed on the base, Wang shih ch'ih ming (Mr. Wang Ch'ih-ming): see p. 96. The painting is signed, Chang ning i jên chih (made by the idler of Chang-ning).
Probably late Ming. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Length, 16¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

64 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with flaring mouth, of dense reddish stoneware, covered with white slip and unctuous cream glaze, partly discoloured; boldly painted in blackish-brown with floral sprays, above which there is a narrow band of fret ornament.
Sung dynasty. Probably Tz'ŭ-chou ware. PLATE XXVIII.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

65 VASE, oviform, with short neck and narrow mouth; dense buff stoneware, with carved ornament in low relief; coating of chocolate-brown slip partially covered with white beneath a colourless glaze; frieze of two dragons pursuing a pearl, rocks and tree at the back; below this a broad band of chevron pattern; stiff foliage on shoulder and above base. PLATE XXIX.
Probably Sung period. Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Height, 19½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

66 FIGURE of Shou-lao, god of Longevity, seated on a stag; a rolled scroll in his right hand; on a pedestal of rock work; hard buff pottery with deep violet purple, pale turquoise, and yellow glazes.
Ming dynasty. PLATE XLVI.
Height, 30 in.; length, 21 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

67 WINE JAR of squat oval form with short neck and wide mouth; porcelain painted in deep underglaze blue and yellow, red and green enamels, with large fishes swimming among aquatic plants and weeds; formal borders. Rounded cover with radiating tassels and border of fishes and aquatic plants. *Cf.* Plate XLI (E 42).
Mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Height, 17 in.; diameter, 16 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

CASE E

1 VASE, painted in red, green, yellow, and underglaze blue; the body swells slightly, and there is a projecting band above and below. On the body, peacocks among peonies, etc.; above, dragons with pearls in two zones. On the expanding lip, a border of red, green and yellow leaves, and the mark of the period, Wan Li, in an oblong panel. At the bottom, formal rocks and fungi. The glaze is crackled in places.
Height, 23¾ in. *Lent by Major McEwan.*

2 JAR with globular body, short neck and wide mouth; porcelain, painted in underglaze blue; narrow band of scroll ornament round the neck; on the shoulder, in a broad band of conventionalized swastika fret washed with blue, four monster heads in relief (one broken) with holes for suspension, and four shaped panels reserved in white with foliage and flowers. Round the body, four panels with chrysanthemum, peony, peach and pomegranate, and between them a swastika fret as on the shoulder. Round the base, stiff formal ornament.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 13¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

3 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, painted in underglaze blue, with designs of a somewhat formal character; around the lip are six vertical tubes, below as many oblong projections, and around the body a similar set; between these latter, six circles containing liturgical phrases in Arabic. The painted decoration consists of clouds, with borders of leaves and fret. PLATE XXXV.
Probably of the Chêng Tê period (1506-1521).
Height, 7¼ in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

4 & 31 PAIR OF SAUCER DISHES, porcelain, painted in underglaze blue of indigo tint; in the centre an eight-foil panel with white

storks among lotuses; border of storks and lotuses on the sides, and band of lozenge diaper broken by eight panels of flowers below the rim. Floral sprays outside.
An empty double ring under the base.
Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Diameter, 10$\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. W. G. Rawlinson.*

5 PERFUME VASE with globular body and deep cup-shaped mouth supported by six arched tubes which spring from the shoulders; porcelain painted in deep blue under the glaze; on the sides three fantastic lions playing with balls of brocade; formal borders and diapers; rosette on the top; and on the mouth, three ju-i heads in a lozenge diaper; strainer inside the mouth. PLATE XXXV.
Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 8$\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. A. Trapnell.*

6 PRICKET CANDLESTICK painted in underglaze blue; circular pan and square base. The decoration consists of dragons and clouds; on each side of the base is a dragon, two in the pan and one on the stem. Beneath the pan, the mark of the period, Wan Li (1573-1619). PLATE XXXV.
Height, 6$\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. J. A. Holms.*

7 & 10 PAIR OF SAUCER DISHES, with scalloped sides and wavy rims; porcelain painted in dark purplish blue; in the centre a landscape, with a large cicada on a rock in the foreground; in the eight lobes of the sides, peaches, pomegranates and growing flowers; slight formal ornament outside. PLATE XXXIV.
Seventeenth century.
Diameter, 7$\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. A. Trapnell.*

8 & 11 PAIR OF BOTTLES painted in underglaze blue of grayish tint. On neck, growing plants and flowers with butterflies and insects and band of starred honeycomb diaper, below which is a band of conventionalized fungus or ju-i heads. Around the body, a garden scene with lady and boy on the one bottle, and a landscape with buffaloes and rustics on the other.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 8$\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

9 BOTTLE, painted in underglaze blue of grayish tint; round the top of the neck, conventionalized fungus or ju-i heads on a band of diaper pattern; below this, a broad band of rocks with grasshopper, growing plants, butterflies, etc.; round the lower part of neck, a band of stiff foliage and a band of key pattern; the body of the bottle is divided into six panels with a rustic stand in each, on which is a flower-pot with plants, flowers, and fruit. PLATE XXXIV.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

12 PAINTER'S COLOUR-BOX painted in underglaze blue. Hexagonal, the top having three circular openings and one oblong, with a tube in the middle; round the side, two ladies and a number of children playing in a garden; on the top, lotus blooms in white on blue ground; base unglazed.
Probably Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Major McEwan.*

13 & 39 PAIR OF LARGE BOWLS, painted inside and out in underglaze blue; panels of landscapes and figures and of flowers, with formal floral ornament between.
Seventeenth century.
Diameter, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. W. Tower.*

14 SAUCER DISH, porcelain, painted in dark underglaze blue; a sage and attendants under a pine tree in a landscape; on the sides, six formal peonies. On the reverse, waves and blossoms.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. A. Trapnell.*

15 DEEP DISH; coarse porcelain painted in deep blue; in the centre two carp leaping from waves towards clouds; on the rim, formal landscape; rough sanded base. From India.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 16 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

16 DEEP DISH; porcelain painted in dark underglaze blue; in the centre, ducks and lotuses by a lake with border of formal diapers; on the sides, radiating compartments with symbolical ornaments alternating with feathery plants with peach-like fruit, formal ornament between. Made for the Persian market. From India.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 19½ in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

17 VASE of double gourd shape, the sides flattened on the lower part; porcelain painted in deep blue under the glaze. Round the neck, a diaper pattern washed with blue; on the upper part, Shou-lao and the Eight Immortals; on each of the four lower sides a circular panel with four boys playing; on the shoulders medallions, framed in cloud scrolls, enclosing the characters Shou, Fu, K'ang, Ning (= long life, happiness, peace and tranquillity!).
Late sixteenth century.
Height, 21½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

18 DISH, saucer-shaped; porcelain painted in strong dark blue under the glaze; in the centre a phœnix by a garden rockery; on the sides four medallions enclosing four of the eight mystic trigrams (Pa Kua) with dragons in cloud between; on the reverse, lotus and peony medallions and clouds. From India. Mark in seal form. Fu kuei chia ch'i = fine vessel for the rich and honourable.
Early sixteenth century.
Diameter, 14 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

19 BOTTLE, painted in underglaze blue and mounted in silver-gilt as a ewer. On the body, flowering plants on which birds are seated, on the neck scale pattern and shaped panels. The mounts are embossed and chased; the body divided into six panels by boldly chased bands following ribs on the vase, joining a mount on the shoulder to another on the foot, the latter admirably chased; the handle is a merman with double twisted tails; the cover embossed with cherubs and surmounted by a tripod of dolphins. Maker's stamp on mount, a shaped shield with three trefoils. PLATE XXXIII.
From Burghley House. Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 13½ in. *Lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.*

20 THE WARHAM BOWL, celadon, mounted in silver-gilt. The actual bowl is of dull gray-green ware, the outside engraved with four lotus petals, each containing a trefoil; the base is hidden by the mount; the inside is plain except for the character Ch'ing (= pure), faintly visible in the bottom, and surrounded by rays. The mount is of the character usually found on mazer bowls and similar vessels of the early sixteenth century; the brim has several mouldings and a plain band with borders of groups of five pellets, and the lower edge has engraved vandykes, alternating with vandyke openings. The foot, which is unusually solid, is plain with a single band of pellets, a twisted cable near the upper part, and an edging of fan pattern. The three bands connecting base and rim are elaborately chased to represent tree trunks with tendril-like leaves twisted around them. The mounts are English and of about 1530. PLATE XXXI.

Height, 4⅜ in.; diameter, 6½ in.

Lent by the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford.

This remarkable vessel was left by Archbishop Warham (d. 1532) to New College, of which he was a Fellow, by his will made in 1530. Under the base is faintly scratched in abbreviated form "W. Warham Archiepiscopus Cantuar."

21 EWER, painted in underglaze blue with conventional flowers, peonies, lotus, etc.; on the spout and foot, clouds and flames; on the neck a border of vertical leaves. Mounted in silver-gilt with porcelain cover; the mount encases the handle where it is cut in the form of leaves, the edge of the cover is chased in the form of acanthus leaves alternating with half rosettes; the spout has a mount with stopper held by a chain; the flat parts of the mounts are engraved with fruits, openwork thumb-rest in forms of hippocamps. London hall-marks for 1589 on cover and neck mounts; maker, I. H.

Height, 14⅜ in. *Lent by the Duke of Devonshire.*

The vase is probably of the reign of Chia Ching (1522-1566). PLATE XXXII.

22 BOWL, painted in underglaze blue and mounted in silver-gilt with two handles. The blue is of fine quality and the decoration consists of flying phœnixes among formal lotus scrolls; inside, a circular medallion with phoenix and scrolls of similar style. Mark in six characters of the period Wan Li (1573-1619). The mounts which are admirably executed, resemble those of the bottle No. 17. The handles are mermen, of similar design to that of the bottle, and

the bands connecting rim and foot mount are the same bearded caryatides. It has also the same stamp, a shield with three trefoils.
From Burghley House. PLATE XXXIII.
Diameter, 12¼ in. *Lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.*

23 SAUCER DISH, painted in underglaze blue, and mounted in silver-gilt. In the centre a landscape with pleasure boat, pagoda and figures; border of cranes and growing lotus. Outside, sprigs and on the bottom a double ring. Mounts on edge and foot chased with tongue moulding, the foot rim with elaborate mouldings richly chased; four connecting straps in the form of bearded caryatid figures. Maker's stamp on mount, a shaped shield with three trefoils, from same punch as that on the bottle No. 17. No doubt they were made for use together as ewer and salver.
From Burghley House.
Diameter, 14¼ in. *Lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.*

24 BOWL, painted in underglaze blue, in silver-gilt mounts with two handles. The decoration consists of growing lotus plants, painted in outline, and partly filled in with wash, all treated somewhat conventionally; inside, a circular medallion of the same design. Mark of the period Hsüan Tê (1426-1435). The mounts are probably foreign and of about the year 1590, the handles are in the form of female figures with twisted bodies and bifurcated tails; border of egg moulding in relief; four straps with relief ornament.
Height, 3½ in.; diameter, 8¾ in. *Lent by Lord Swaythling.*

25 BOWL, painted in underglaze blue and mounted in silver-gilt; two handles in the form of mermen with double twisted tails; the bands connecting rim and foot in the form of bearded caryatid figures similar to those on the large dish No. 23. The decoration of the bowl is divided inside and out into ten vertical panels; outside, each has a deer in white on blue: inside, formal plants with a medallion in the centre containing a hare. PLATE XXXIII.
From Burghley House. Date of mounts about 1585-1590.
Diameter, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.*

26 DEEP SAUCER DISH with shaped edge, very thin, painted in underglaze blue. In the centre, a young lady seated before a table and a large screen; the border divided into eight panels with

fruit or flowers; between the panels, streamers. On the back rudely painted panels with a fungus or a flower. PLATE XXXIV.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. C. H. Read.*

27 BOX AND COVER, octagonal; porcelain painted in deep underglaze blue. On the cover a pheasant, birds, tree plants, etc.; on the sides, plants and birds, etc., narrow band of floral scrolls.
Mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Diameter, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

28 DEEP PLATE with moulded sides, narrow rim, and wavy edge; thin porcelain painted in underglaze blue of grayish tone; in the centre a pheasant on a rock, growing flowers, and landscape; on the sides, eight panels with insects, lotuses, and growing flowers; similar panels on the reverse.
Mark, a stork: see p. 96.
Early seventeenth century.
Diameter, 8¼ in. *Lent by Mr. Max Rosenheim.*

29 WIDE-MOUTHED VASE, painted in underglaze blue. Around the body are running fantastic lions among peonies and formal scrolls. On the shoulder are panels of flowers with trellis work between them. The vase is bound with plaited cane for easy carriage. From the Tradescant Collection.
Height, 13½ in. *Lent by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.*
This specimen is of interest as having formed part of the Tradescant Collection. The collection was made by the father of John Tradescant, and was given to Elias Ashmole in 1659. As the father died in 1627, the bulk of the collection was gathered before that date. John Tradescant published a catalogue of it in 1656 under the title of "Museum Tradescantianum."

30 BOWL of thin porcelain, with wavy flanged edge; six upright moulded bands on the sides; painted in underglaze blue of grayish tint. Outside, six panels of flowers and birds separated by cords with tassels. Inside, bird on rock, round which are panels of stiff floral sprays.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

31 *See* No. 4.

32 EWER, painted in underglaze blue of a grayish tint; the body is divided into six panels, three of them with seated figures of ladies, two with leafless trees, and the sixth, under the spout, with a fret panel; above are six tabs with frets and leaves alternating; on the neck a growing plant and bird. The lip opens into six petals, while the spout simulates a tree trunk, and is joined to the body by leaves in full relief. PLATE XXXVI.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 7½ in. *Lent by Rev. J. F. Bloxam.*

33 DEEP BOWL of thin porcelain, with wavy flanged edge; six vertical flutes on the sides; painted in underglaze blue of grayish tint. Outside, a band of mythical animals; below which a band of gadroons. Inside, a bird on rock and panels of stiff floral sprays.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

34 SHALLOW BOWL, shaped like a lotus flower with sixteen moulded petals; porcelain painted in dark underglaze blue; in the centre, the seal character Fu (happiness) surrounded by a double ring of ju-i heads; the petals outlined in blue and decorated with cusped ornaments. On the reverse, Sanskrit characters alternating with flowers; shaded details.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Diameter, 7⅞ in. *Lent by Mr. A. Trapnell.*

35 DEEP PLATE, with shaped edge painted in underglaze blue; in centre, two deer with trees, etc.; on border, four conventionalized dragons, and between them the sacred fungus and scrolls. Outside, floral sprays. In Persian taste.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 11¾ in. *Lent by Mr. R. L. Hobson.*

36 SQUARE VASE, of blue-and-white porcelain; short neck with bulging body. On the neck, a fret pattern; round the shoulder, a band of conventionalized ju-i heads; and on the body, five-clawed dragons in lotus scrolls; round the base, stiff formal ornament.
Mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Height, 6¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

37 SHALLOW BOWL, similar to No. 34, but with an overglaze red outline round the blue ornament in the centre.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Diameter, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

38 & 40 CIRCULAR CAKE-BOX AND COVER, painted in outline in underglaze blue, very neatly executed. On the cover, a garden scene with twelve ladies with children, rocks and trees in the centre, railing in the background. Inside, a lady with five children, near a lily pond. On the body, outside, five warriors on horseback; inside, a sage standing on the head of a dragon within a border of plants.
Mark, in a square, of the Ch'êng Hua period (1465-1487).
Diameter, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*
Figured in Monkhouse. Plate II.

39 For description see the other bowl (No. 13).

41 VASE with intense dark blue ground and designs in turquoise, white, and pale purple with raised outlines. On the body a winged dragon without legs, with waves below; on the neck vertical leaves; dragon-head handles in *cloisonné* enamel on copper. Round the neck an inscription: Ta ming kuo shan hsi pu chêng ssŭ hsi an fu hsien ning hsien ao ts'ao li hsin shih = The Governor of Shensi under the great Ming dynasty, a trusty officer from the village of Ao-ts'ao in the Hsien-ning district of Hsi-an Fu: see p. 97. PLATE XLVII.
Height, $22\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

42 JAR AND COVER, similar to D 67, with slight variations. Same mark. PLATE XLI.
Rutherford Alcock collection. *Lent by Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart.*

43 INCENSE VASE from a Temple altar set; oblong rectangular shape with rounded shoulders; two stiff upright handles; four feet shaped like dragon heads; the outside encrusted with elaborate ornament in high relief, consisting of large peony flowers and coiling dragons over a richly carved ground; pottery with deep blue, brownish-yellow and aubergine glazes.
Ming dynasty.
Height, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length, $29\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

44 JAR with oval body, short neck and wide mouth; thick heavy porcelain painted in pale underglaze blue, with bands of fret and trellis diaper broken by panels of chrysanthemum and peony; formal borders. From India.

Perhaps fifteenth century.

Height, 13¼ in.; diameter, 12 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

CASE F

1 VASE with elongated pear-shaped body and flaring mouth; fine procellanous stoneware; ornament in relief, coloured with turquoise and buff glazes in a ground of mottled aubergine. On the sides, two flowering chrysanthemum plants, and insects; on the neck, two archaic dragons.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 16⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

2 WINE-JAR of squat oval form with short neck and wide mouth; porcelain with intense dark blue glaze and ornamented in white slip with incised details; on the sides, flowering peonies, rockery, and peacocks; on the shoulders, a band of escallops enclosing formal fungus and iris; fungus ornaments on the neck, and formal border above base.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 13 in.; diameter, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

3 GOBLET of porcelain with small base; white inside, yellow ground outside, painted with a fish rising from waves in green, red-brown, and white.
Late Ming.
Height, 4¾ in.
From the Trapnell collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

4 SMALL GLOBULAR VASE with narrow mouth; opaque steatitic porcelain painted in blue under a grayish white crackled glaze; a butterfly and mallow plant delicately pencilled.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 1⅞ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

5 & 7 TWO BOWLS; each has a coral red ground outside, decorated with gilding, four formal peonies and fern-like scrolls; inside, two boys with hobby-horse and umbrella in underglaze blue. PLATE XXXIX.
Mark of the Yung Lo period (1403-1424).
Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. C. H. Read.*

These bowls are of interest, both for comparison with the silver-mounted example shown by Lord Swaythling, and because they were imitated by the famous Japanese potter, Eiraku, whose name expresses in Japanese phonetics the nien hao Yung Lo.

6 BOWL with foot and cover; silver mounts. The bowl is covered outside with a coral red glaze, on which have been flowers in gilding, now nearly obliterated; inside is a circular medallion with chrysanthemums and a narrow border, all in blue underglaze. The foot and cover are of silver, the latter surmounted by a coiled snake as a ring. The mounts sixteenth century and perhaps English. Maker's mark, a raven in a shaped shield. PLATE XXXIX.
Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Exhibited at the Silver Exhibition, Case C, No. 8.
Lent by Lord Swaythling.

This type of bowl is associated with the reign of the Emperor Yung-lo (1403-1424), and the present specimen may be usefully compared with one bearing that date (5 and 7), though it differs in paste and in the colours, and is probably later.

8 BOWL of conical form with curved sides, narrow base and six-foil rim; fine "egg-shell" porcelain with five-clawed dragons traced in white slip under the glaze on the sides. Mark of the Yung Lo period (1403-1424) faintly engraved in archaic characters: see p. 93. PLATE XXXVIII.
Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. C. H. Read.*

9 & 14 PAIR OF THIN CONICAL BOWLS of white porcelain with engraved lotus scroll. The glaze in the interior of the bowl, where it has collected, has a marked bluish-green tinge. Base unglazed. PLATE XXXVIII.
Early Ming.
Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

10 BOWL with nearly straight sides, of pure white porcelain; on the inside are painted, under glaze, two dragons in white slip.
Diameter, $4\frac{3}{16}$ in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

The decoration of this small bowl is almost invisible except by transmitted light. It may be compared with the Yung Lo specimen (E 8).

11 FIGURE, of Tung-fang So with added beard and the characteristic small cloth on the crown of his head; white porcelain; with peaches in apron, held up in his left hand; his right hand behind his back.
Ming dynasty; Fu-chien ware.
Height, 12 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

12 BELL of porcelain, with crackled creamy-white glaze; engraved ornament of floral scrolls between bands of key pattern. Three spur marks inside. PLATE XXXVIII.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 4 inches. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

13 BOWL with straight sides with a glaze of a greenish tint. Inside are engraved in the paste sketchy lotus scrolls. Flat base unglazed.
Early Ming.
Diameter, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

15 CIRCULAR WATER RECEPTACLE and ink slab of stoneware; with fabulous monster, on quadrangular plinth, modelled in full relief; the whole covered with green and brownish-yellow glazes except a patch which is left unglazed for rubbing the ink.
Ming dynasty.
Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *Lent by Mr. E. J. Wythes*

16 SHALLOW BOWL in the form of a lotus leaf with three buds projecting from the rim; the veins incised inside and raised outside porcelain with mottled white, yellow, green and aubergine glazes; the buds in pale aubergine.
Seventeenth century.
Diameter, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. A. Trapnell.*

17 & 21 PAIR OF FANTASTIC LIONS of porcelain, lying on their backs and playing with brocaded balls on plinths in green, aubergine and yellow.
Late Ming
Height, 5¼ n. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

18 & 22 PAIR OF DEEP SAUCERS, porcelain, with incised ornament filled in with pale green in a full yellow ground; sprays of flowering plants.
Incised mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Diameter, 3⅝ in. *Lent by Mr. J. H. P. Chitty.*

19 INCENSE BOWL; porcelain, with engraved green border round mouth and base. Two grotesque head handles, and the eight immortals in relief on a roughened ground in white, yellow, green and aubergine purple.
Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

20 LEAF-SHAPED BOX, surmounted by a fantastic lion; porcelain with green, yellow, and aubergine glazes; the sides mottled.
Late Ming.
Length, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

23 SAUCER, painted in lustreless underglaze blue, and yellow. In the centre a dragon, surrounded by two others forming a border; on the back a similar border; the ground throughout is blue.
Mark of the period Wan Li (1573-1619).
Diameter, 5 in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

24 TRAY, in the form of a lotus leaf with crinkled edges, inside which are a lotus seed-pod, shell and crayfish in full relief; fine porcelain with deep leaf-green, yellow and aubergine glazes. Three spur marks underneath.
Probably late Ming.
Diameter, 5¼ in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

25 EWER with ovoid body, slender neck, dragon handle, and hexagonal spout issuing from a dragon's mouth; lid shaped like a lotus leaf. Porcelain, with ivory white glaze, incised on one side with bamboo, peony and plum by a rockery, on the other with an inscription: hsing fu ch'ing wan = pure trinket of the Star treasury.
Fuchien ware; perhaps late Ming.
Height, 12¼ in. *Lent by Mr. J. A. Holms.*

26 & 28 PAIR OF TWO-HANDLED VASES with loose rings attached. The decoration in biscuit outlined in slight relief with traces of gilding, on a purplish blue ground. On each are three dragons among clouds; two bars round the neck and the lip as well as the rings on the handles are in biscuit.
On the lip in relief, the mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Height, 10⅝ in. *Lent by Mrs. E. Bloxam.*

27 VASE, porcelain, of octagonal double gourd shape; *rouge-de-fer* ground with gilding. On the shoulder the character *Shou* (longevity) on each face; and above, the eight trigrams (pa-kua); on the panels peaches and other plants; inside and on the base, white glaze with a greenish-gray tinge.
Early Ming, perhaps Yung-lo period.
Height, 17¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

CASE G

1 WINE-JAR of squat oval form, with short neck and wide mouth; porcelain with ornament outlined in low relief and filled in with turquoise, yellow, aubergine, and white glazes in a deep violet purple ground. Conventional rocks and waves with storks among gigantic lotuses; band of scallops on the shoulder enclosing lotus and peony flowers with pendants and tassels between; narrow borders of ju'i heads and cloud scrolls.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 12 in.; diameter, 13½ in. *Lent by Mr. Henry Hirsch.*

2 VASE of baluster form, with short neck and small mouth; dense reddish stoneware covered with a green iridescent glaze with touches of orange-yellow and aubergine. The ornament is outlined in low relief with details engraved, and consists of two figures with pine-tree, etc.; a stiff formal border round the base, and round the shoulder four scallops enclosing fungus ornaments.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 12 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

3 FLOWER-POT, bowl-shaped, with flanged mouth; shaped base; turquoise glaze with engraved design in purple, yellow, and aubergine, consisting of a continuous lotus scroll; stiff formal ornament round base. PLATE L.
Early Ming.
Diameter, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

4 OVIFORM VASE, with short narrow neck and everted lip; dense buff stoneware with slip coating, in which the ornament is formed by carving away the ground; engraved details; green glaze; round the shoulder, a leaf scroll, below which there is a continuous floral scroll; stiff leaves above and below.
Early Ming.
Height, 12¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

5 VASE of baluster form, with short narrow neck and small mouth; the ornament, outlined in low relief on a purple-glazed ground, is filled with turquoise, yellow and cream glazes and consists of lotus flowers growing out of waves, insects, etc.; round the shoulder four scallops enclosing fungus ornament.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 12 in.
From the Trapnell Collection. *Lent by Mr. H. Hirsch.*

6 INCENSE-BURNER of porcelain, in form of a grotto with figure of Chung-li Ch'uan inside; on square pedestal with four lion heads in relief, in purple and turquoise glazes, the head and body of the figure in biscuit.
Early Ming.
Height, 16 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

7 VASE of double gourd form, turquoise-blue ground with the ornament in pale purple, yellow and white glazes with parts unglazed. It consists above and below of four figures (two playing chess), pine trees, cloud scrolls, etc., on a pierced background; round the mouth a band of formal ornament outlined in low relief and round the base an engraved band; on the waist three symbols with ribbons and a band of conventional ju-i heads outlined in low relief.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*
The figures on the body represent the story of Wang Chih watching the game of chess, and Taoist sages.

8 SQUARE-BODIED VASE, painted in dull yellow on a turquoise ground. The neck and foot are circular and painted green with yellow borders, and at each angle of the body is an embattled flange; the sides painted with conventional flowers with cloud-like leaves.
Height, 14¾ in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*
This form is not uncommonly seen in champlevé enamel of the time of Wan Li (1573-1619).

9 JAR with globular body, short neck and slightly expanding mouth; purple glazed ground. The ornament, outlined in low relief and engraved, is in turquoise, yellow, aubergine-brown and cream glazes and consists of four four-clawed dragons amongst clouds with waves below. Round the neck, cloud forms on a diaper pattern, below which is a narrow band of conventional ju-i heads; round the shoulder eight Buddhist symbols within scallops. PLATE XLVIII.
Late Ming.
Height, 12 in. *Lent by Mr. E. J. Wythes.*

10 VASE; white pottery, glazed with dull green of varying intensity; beaker shape, copied from an archaic bronze; narrow neck with flaring mouth; bulbous centre with four flanges; spreading base. The ornament in low relief consists of plantain leaves round the neck and the lower part; in each of the four divisions of the centre there is a circular medallion of a dragon within clouds on a ground of fret pattern.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 16½ in. *Lent by Mr. Humphry Ward.*

11 PYRAMID OF FIGS, with trailing foliage; stoneware glazed in purple, turquoise, aubergine, and orange-brown.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

12 WINE-JAR of squat globular form with short neck and wide mouth; porcelain, with ornament outlined in relief and filled with turquoise, white and yellow glazes in a deep violet-purple ground; on the sides, blossoming peonies, rockery and peacocks; tasselled ornament on the shoulders and formal borders.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 13⅜ in.; diameter, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

13 VASE of baluster form with short narrow neck and small mouth; purple glaze with ornament in bright turquoise and biscuit outlined in low relief; round the shoulder four shaped panels, each with a formal floral design; round the body of the vase, pine tree with two sages and attendants, cloud scrolls, etc.; round the base, stiff formal ornament.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Mr. E. J. Wythes.*

14 FLOWER-POT on three short feet of cabriole form, glazed in purplish blue, turquoise and cream. The ornament is pierced and consists of six peonies in cream, placed equidistantly round the pot, and between and around them are leaves glazed in turquoise.
Ming dynasty. PLATE L.
Diameter, 11¾ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

15 VASE of baluster form, short narrow neck with small mouth; the ornament carved in the relief—not a usual form of decoration on this type—is in purplish blue, turquoise and cream glazes with parts in biscuit and touches of red and yellow on the flowers. It consists of a narrow band with two phœnixes amongst peony scrolls, a broad band with two fantastic lions amongst similar scrolls, and round the base of a stiff formal design.
Ming dynasty. PLATE L.
Height, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

16 SQUARE BEAKER-SHAPED VASE, with two handles on the neck; buff stoneware with floral designs and rockwork partly in relief in white and aubergine glazes in a turquoise ground.
Sixteenth century. PLATE LI.
Height, 13¾ in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

17 FIGURE of (?) Fêng Kan, seated sideways on tiger, against a shaped rocky background on a raised and pierced base on which two small figures are applied; the whole in purple, turquoise, green, orange-yellow, white and blue glazes. PLATE LI.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 13¾ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

18 VASE, bottle-shaped, with slightly spreading mouth; ornament in low relief with white, green and aubergine glazes on a yellow ground; blossoming peony, hawthorn and magnolia springing from rock-work; band of stiff foliage round the neck; green glaze on base.
Late Ming. PLATE LI.
Height, 14¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

19 INCENSE VASE of oblong rectangular form with four feet and two upright handles springing from lion masks on the shoulders; porcelain, with ornament outlined in relief and filled with turquoise glaze in a deep purple ground; on the sides, two corners of a valanced drapery and on the neck two Buddhist symbols with streaming fillets; green glaze inside the neck. Cover made to match in *cloisonné* enamel on copper. PLATE XLVIII.
Probably fifteenth century.
Height, 10 in.; length, 9½ in. *Lent by Mr. Henry Hirsch.*

20 JAR AND COVER; squat oval body with short neck and wide mouth; porcelain, with ornament outlined in relief and filled with turquoise, yellow and cream glazes in a deep violet ground; on the sides, peacocks, rocks, and peonies with tasselled ornament above; formal borders and fungus ornaments on the neck; floral sprays on the cover. PLATE XLVIII.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 19 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

21 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE coated with purple and turquoise glazes, the outlines of the decoration in slight relief. On the body branches of growing prunus with white flowers, the ground turquoise; the neck moulded in sections like a bamboo, and splashed with purple and turquoise.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

22 TRIPOD CENSER, with bowl-shaped body and straight neck with spreading mouth; purple-glazed ground with ornament outlined in low relief of peonies and leaves glazed green and white with touches of orange-yellow and blue.
Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 5¼ in. *Lent by Major McEwan.*

CASE H

1 PYRAMID of fruit with trailing foliage; stoneware glazed in green, yellow, and aubergine.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

2 STANDING FIGURE of a Taoist Immortal, with adjustable head and hand; the attribute missing. Fine porcellanous stoneware with the flesh in biscuit coated with white slip, and the draperies in pale and deep turquoise with touches of aubergine.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 20½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

3 STANDING FIGURE of a Taoist Immortal, with adjustable head and hand; the attribute missing. Buff stoneware with flesh in biscuit and draperies glazed green and turquoise.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 20⅝ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

4 STANDING FIGURE of a Taoist Immortal, with adjustable head and hands; the attributes missing. Fine porcellanous stoneware with the flesh in biscuit coated with white slip, and the draperies glazed with turquoise, blue, and brownish yellow.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 21¼ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

5 PYRAMID of pomegranates with trailing foliage; stoneware glazed in green, yellow, aubergine, and buff.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 8 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

6 BOWL: porcelain ornamented with coloured glazes on the biscuit: designs outlined in black and washed with green, yellow and white in a pale purple ground: bouquets and sprigs inside: outside, phœnixes and peonies.
Mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Diameter, 7 in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*

7 TWIN FLOWER-POT of porcelain, one part with thin, light green glaze on the biscuit, the other with light aubergine; leaves in relief in two shades of green, some outlined in yellow, aubergine stalks and touches of black.
Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 14½ in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

8 SQUAT VASE with globular body and flaring mouth; porcelain with five-clawed dragons, pearls, clouds, etc., engraved and washed with green in a yellow ground; formal pattern round base. White glaze inside.
Mark of the Chêng Tê period (1506-1521).
Height, 4¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

9 & 11 PAIR OF FEMALE FIGURES, on detached stands in the form of dragons among waves, all coated with green, yellow, and purple glazes, the faces white; each has a green mantle and a splashed glaze hood, and one holds a cup in her left hand; on the pedestal of each is a hole, perhaps for a flower or incense stick.
Seventeenth century. PLATE LIII.
Height, 13½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

10 CYLINDRICAL JAR, porcelain, with white glaze inside and under the base; on the sides, a peony scroll in green, white, and aubergine glazes in a brownish-yellow ground. Under the base an empty double ring.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 6½ in *Lent by Mr. W. G. Rawlinson.*

12 SHALLOW BOWL, painted in green and purple on a yellow ground; inside, in the centre, a hibiscus flower in purple; around are elegantly drawn scrolls of purple flowers with green leaves; outside the whole surface is covered with similar scrolls of chrysanthemum with three phœnixes flying.
Mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Diameter, 8 in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*

13 JAR AND COVER; oval body with short neck; porcelain with designs outlined in red and washed with aubergine and yellow glazes, with parts left white in a green ground; conventional rocks and waves, and Buddhist symbols and blossoms floating on a background of water scrolls; underglaze blue on the knob.
Late Ming.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

14 BOWL of heavy porcelain; painted with lotus scrolls inside and out in green and aubergine in a dull yellow ground; stiff formal design round base.
Mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Diameter, 7¼ in.
From the Trapnell Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

15 BOTTLE with bulbous mouth; porcelain, roughly painted in green, yellow and red-brown enamels: two four-clawed dragons, pearls, clouds, etc.; and a rough ju-i head pattern round the mouth.
Early Ming.
Height, 10½ in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

16 VASE of double gourd form; porcelain painted in red, green, yellow, and aubergine enamels; on the lower part, four panels of fish among aquatic plants and a border of ju-i heads; on the upper part, a peony scroll; formal borders.
Late Ming.
Height, 8¼ in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*

17 OBLONG BOX AND COVER; porcelain, painted in underglaze blue with dull red, green, yellow enamels, and a little dull overglaze blue; shaped panels with floral designs; peaches and diapers in the spaces; inside, rocks and flowers. PLATE XL.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619) in a cartouche underneath.
Length, 11¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

18 VASE of double gourd form; porcelain painted in *rouge-de-fer*, green, yellow, and pale purple enamels with lines of underglaze blue round top, centre and base; on the upper part, lotus scrolls; round the waist, red flames; on the lower part, lotus scrolls with three archaic dragons.
Late Ming.
Height, 8½ in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*

19 INCENSE BURNER, in form of a cat; porcelain with splashes of yellow, green, aubergine and white glazes; pierced "cash" ornament on the back for escape of the incense.
Late Ming.
Height, 8¼ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

20 JAR, of oval form with short neck; porcelain with engraved designs filled with yellow, green, aubergine, and white glazes in a green ground; a five-clawed dragon and phœnix with sprays of flowers and foliage; formal pattern round shoulder and base.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 6½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

21 VASE with globular body, spreading base and neck cut down; four dragon mask handles with ring attachments; thick, heavy porcelain with ornament outlined in brown and coloured with white, green, and yellow glazes in a dull aubergine ground. Four medallions with trigrams: formal borders. PLATE LII.
Early Ming.
Height, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

22 JAR, oviform with wide mouth and short neck; porcelain, with white glaze inside; the outside decorated in green and yellow glazes on the biscuit; the designs engraved in outline; four shaped medallions with five-clawed dragons in clouds, and the eight Buddhist symbols between; band of formal ornament on the shoulder and of lotus flowers below.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619) in blue within a double ring.
Height, 7 in.
From the Trapnell Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

23 PAIR OF FLOWER HOLDERS in form of a standing figure of the infant Buddha carrying a lotus; porcelain painted in red, green, and yellow with details in black; ormolu mounts.
Late Ming.
Height, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

24 GROUP, two figures of laughing men, the Genii of Mirth and Harmony (Ho Ho Erh Hsien); one dressed in a yellow robe, the other in a green one; on rocky base glazed with deep purple; one, who has his arm behind the other's back, holds a lotus on his shoulder, the other holds two objects resembling Shoe money. On the ground various emblems of good fortune. PLATE LIII.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 8⅜ in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

25 FIGURE of Shou Lao, god of Longevity, seated, wearing court robes and square headdress; in his right hand a ju-i sceptre; and in his left (?) Shoe money; porcelain with deep green glaze, and details in white, yellow, and aubergine; the headdress in unglazed biscuit; hole at the back about an inch in diameter. PLATE LII.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 8⅞ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

26 BUDDHISTIC FIGURE seated and holding alms-bowl; porcelain, the exposed parts of the body, face, neck, hands with alms-bowl, feet and shaven patch on head all in biscuit; the hair in tight black curls; the robes are enamelled pale green, with yellow border with black ornament. PLATE LII.
Sixteenth century.
Height 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

27 EWER of bronze shape; porcelain enamelled in iron-red, green and a little yellow; sprays of flowers, scallops in red outlined in green, a band of four shaped panels with dragons separated by sprays, and round the base a stiff formal pattern in red.
Late Ming.
Height, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

28 OBLONG BOX WITH COVER, porcelain, with ornament outlined in black on the biscuit and washed with green, yellow, white, and aubergine glazes; mythical monsters in rapid movement over green waves on which are blossoms and Buddhist symbols.
Late Ming.
Length, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*

29 SQUARE VASE with octagonal body, high foot and flaring mouth; porcelain, painted in dark underglaze blue with green, yellow, red, and aubergine enamels; on the body, figures under trees, and formal lotuses; on the neck, five-clawed dragons with pearls in cloud scrolls, and phœnixes among flowers; formal borders.
Mark of the Ch'êng Hua period (1465-1487), but not earlier than the Wan Li period.
Height, 13 in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

30 EWER, and cover painted in under-glaze blue and colours. The body is moulded in eight lobes, on each of which is a growing flower; on the neck are two dragons and the character *Shou* (Longevity) repeated; on the spout, fret pattern.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*

31 GOBLET with baluster stem and spreading foot; porcelain, painted in red and green with a little yellow; on the bowl, lotus scrolls in white and green in a red ground; diaper on the stem and stiff leaves on the base.
Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

32 BOWL (a cut-down piece); porcelain, with underglaze copper-red ornament of lotus scrolls and conventional designs; thick transparent glaze with greenish tinge.
Early Ming.
Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

33 OBLONG PERFUME BOX, painted in red, green and underglaze blue; on the pierced cover a pointed, oval-shaped panel with nine fungus-like growing flowers; around the edge and on the body a band of similar flowers on a wavy stem. PLATE XL.
Mark, in a straight panel, of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Length, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by Dr. A. E. Cumberbatch.*

34 FIGURE of the youthful Buddha, reclining; a lotus in his hand; oblong plinth; porcelain painted in red, green, and yellow enamels with details in black.
Late Ming.
Length, 9 in. *Lent by Mr. L. C. R. Messel.*

35 JAR with globular body and wide mouth; porcelain, painted in iron red light and dark green and yellow enamels and a dull indigo blue under the glaze; branches of fruit and foliage on a red diapered ground.
Late Ming.
Height, 6$\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

CASE I

1 JAR with oval body, short neck and slightly expanding mouth; purple glazed ground. The ornament is outlined in low relief, and is in turquoise, yellow, and cream glazes and biscuit; it consists of a pine tree, figures of the Eight Immortals and Wang Chih watching the game of chess, cloud scrolls, etc.; round the base, stiff formal ornament; round the neck, fungus forms and a band of conventional ju-i heads; round the shoulder, floral ornament within scallops.
Early Ming.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

2 PYRAMID of mulberries with trailing foliage; stoneware glazed in green, yellow and aubergine.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

3 WINE-JAR of globular form, with short neck and wide mouth; porcelain, with ornament outlined in low relief and filled with dark and light aubergine and creamy white glazes and partly in biscuit, in a turquoise ground; on the body a pine tree, etc., a horseman with attendants, and Wang Chih watching two Taoist genii at chess; on the shoulder, scallops enclosing the eight Buddhist symbols; fungus forms on the neck.
Early sixteenth century.
Height, 14¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

4 FIGURE of Chang Kuo Lao on pedestal; holding the bamboo tube (Yu Ku); turquoise and dark blue glazes; head, hands, sleeves, tube and feet unglazed, with traces of gilding.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 14½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

5 WINE-JAR with short neck; porcelain, with turquoise glaze of varying depth; engraved ornament of clouds formal lotus, scrolls, and borders; inside, thin green glaze. PLATE LVI.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 11 in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

6 SEATED BUDDHISTIC FIGURE with attendant, on lotus pedestal with nimbus. The undraped parts of the figure are in biscuit, the rest is covered with blue, turquoise, and cream glazes; the figure is crowned, and is ornamented in relief with bracelets, chains of pearls with blossoms, and other emblems attached.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 11½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

7 VASE, thick heavy porcelain, of baluster form; neck slightly cut down; on a ground of bluish-green, trailing plants in buff, aubergine, yellow, and green outlined with blackish-brown lines; round the neck, two bands of formal ornament with lines of underglaze blue; round the base, band of aubergine, and underglaze blue lines; base unglazed.
Early sixteenth century, or perhaps earlier.
Height, 12¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

8 SEATED FIGURE of Kuan-yin with infant, on detached pedestal; stoneware covered with turquoise, purple, green, orange-yellow glazes, with touches of white; the faces, hands, and feet, which are unglazed, bear traces of gilding.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 20 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

9 VASE of baluster form; short neck and small mouth, dense porcellanous stoneware, brilliant purple-glazed ground. The ornament, outlined in relief, consists of rocks and growing plants; running round shoulder is a shaped ribbon pattern, within which are flowers, and round the base a stiff formal pattern, all in turquoise, yellow, aubergine brown and buff glazes.
Early Ming.
Height, 12 in.
From the Beurdeley Collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

10 VASE, porcelain, of double gourd form; turquoise ground. Design in pale aubergine and white glazes with touches of yellow is outlined in low relief; round the mouth and base, stiff formal ornament; on upper part, Shou Lao, deer, two attendants, altar, pine tree, the attendant of Hsi Wang Mu with her dish of peaches, etc.; round

the waist, a band of cloud forms and a band of four symbols with scrolls, the fungus or sceptre head, the pair of horns, the "cash" and the pair of books; round the lower part, the Eight Immortals with pine tree, scrolls, etc.; inside of vase glazed green, base unglazed.
Ming.
Height, 18½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

11 TALL VASE, oval body, high neck and flaring mouth; porcelain, with mottled bluish-green glaze; handles formed of two three-clawed dragons in full relief and painted in underglaze blue, green, and yellow enamels with parts reserved in white; round the mouth of the vase a band of yellow, and round the base a similar band with white above it; round the shoulder of the body a stiff formal design in yellow and underglaze blue.
Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 22½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

12 FIGURE of Ts'ao Kuo-chiu with castanets, on a rocky pedestal; porcellanous stoneware; turquoise glaze with passages of blue and cream on pedestal; the head, hands, feet, castanets, and sleeves unglazed. PLATE XLIX.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 15 in. *Lent by Major McEwan.*

13 JAR with globular body, short neck and wide mouth; five loop handles; stoneware covered with a bright green glaze; the ornament consists of floral scrolls in yellow with touches of brown and is in low relief; round the base a formal design. PLATE XLI.
Height, 12 in.
From the Tradescant Collection.
Lent by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
See note to E 29.

14 FIGURE of Li T'ieh-kuai on rocky base, with crutch and gourd; porcellanous stoneware with turquoise glaze with touches of blue; head and neck, hands and feet unglazed. PLATE XLIX.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 14 in. *Lent by Major McEwan.*

15 VASE of baluster form, with short neck and small mouth; dense buff stoneware; turquoise ground painted in black under the glaze in Persian style. Three shaped panels painted with a figure, a hare, and floral spray; above and below them a band of conventional floral ornament. PLATE LIV.
Early Ming.
Height, 11 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

16 SEATED FIGURE, probably Kuan-ti, the god of war, on pedestal; porcellanous ware with purple and turquoise glazes, the head in biscuit; his robes are represented as embroidered with a five-clawed dragon among clouds, in biscuit in low relief.
Sixteenth century. PLATE XLIX.
Height, 18½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

17 VASE of baluster form, with short neck and small mouth; buff ware covered with a finely crackled turquoise glaze; the ornament in black under the glaze consists of a broad band of floral scrolls, with narrow bands of formal design above and below.
Early Ming dynasty. PLATE LIV.
Height, 9¼ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

18 SMALL JAR of squat oval form, with wide mouth; dense buff stoneware; turquoise glaze with floral and scroll designs in black under the glaze in Persian style; purplish-brown glaze inside.
Early Ming. PLATE LIV.
Height, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

19 SHALLOW FLOWER-POT, with curved sides and wide mouth; buff stoneware with formal peony scroll in relief on the sides; turquoise glaze mottled with purple.
Seventeenth century.
Diameter, 7½ in. *Lent by Mr. W. G. Rawlinson.*

20 VASE with oval body, tall slender neck with belt, and spreading bevelled mouth; porcelain with mottled turquoise glaze and zones of engraved ornament filled with brownish-yellow and aubergine; below the lip, stiff leaves; on the shoulder, a running lotus scroll; on

the body, four winged dragons and pearls; formal ornament about the base. PLATE LV.

Inscription scratched under the base, Nei yung chih ch'i = vessel for use within the house.

Early sixteenth century.

Height, 22 in.; diameter, 13 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

21 JAR, barrel-shaped, with short neck; dense buff stoneware; ornament with raised outlines filled in with thin turquoise and buff-yellow glazes in a deep purple ground; three sprays of peony and border of stiff leaves.

Late Ming.

Height, 6¼ in.; diameter, 6½ in. *Lent by Lady Stern.*

CASE J

1 WINE JAR AND COVER; squat ovoid body with short neck and wide mouth; porcelain with deep slaty-blue glaze, and ornament in creamy white, partly incised in the biscuit, and partly traced in slip; a lotus scroll on the sides; a band of scallops on the shoulder enclosing formal flowers; fungus designs on the neck, and formal ornament above the base.
About 1500.
Height, 15 in.; diameter, 12½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

2 VASE, with elongated pear-shaped body and flaring mouth; gray porcellanous stoneware with ornaments in relief, and coloured with buff, green, turquoise and aubergine glazes in a turquoise green ground; two flowering chrysanthemum plants, foliage and insects; two rudimentary handles in biscuit in the form of conventional lion masks on the neck.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 16⅝ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

3 BOWL of white porcelain with relief ornament in biscuit; five circular medallions with figures of Shou Lao and the Eight Immortals in relief; delicate pierced swastika fret between floral scroll borders.
Seventeenth century. PLATE LVII.
Diameter, 3⅞ in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

4 VASE, bottle shaped; white porcelain biscuit encrusted with four-clawed dragons in cloud scrolls and flames; band of glaze at the mouth.
Seventeenth centry.
Height, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

5 BOWL of white porcelain with relief ornament in biscuit; on the sides, five shaped medallions with figures of Shou Lao and the Eight Immortals in relief; delicate pierced swastika fret between; borders of white floral scroll on a blue ground. PLATE LVII.
Seventeenth century.
Diameter, 3⅞ in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

6 COVERED BOWL of white porcelain encrusted with ornament in biscuit; on the bowl a band of incised swastika diaper broken by four shaped medallions encrusted with pine, bamboo, flowering plum, etc., with deer, birds, and human figures; borders of floral scrolls; on the cover five similar medallions with pierced diaper between. PLATE LVII.
Late Ming.
Height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

7 & 8 PAIR OF BOWLS, similar to No. 3. PLATE LVII.
Lent by Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt.

9 FIGURE of the hare of the moon, with a stalk of ling-chih fungus in its mouth; white biscuit porcelain, the fungus coloured with brown clay; the nostrils are pierced, and the figure may have been used as an incense burner.
Seventeenth century.
Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

10 VASE of globular form, with short neck; porcelain with crackled apple-green glaze; gray crackle inside and under the base.
Seventeenth century.
Height, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

11 VASE, of baluster form, with short neck swollen round the mouth rim; porcelain with deep grass-green glaze, crackled.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

12 VASE, of oval form, with short neck; porcelain with deep apple-green glaze, crackled; gray crackled glaze inside; the base stained with brown.
Seventeenth century.
Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

13 VASE of oval form with short neck; porcelain with crackled apple-green glaze; gray crackle inside and under the base.
Seventeenth century.
Height, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

14 BOWL-SHAPED CUP of grayish-white porcelain with sketchy floral ornament in deep blue; mounted as a porringer in gilt metal, two pierced ears with masks and scrolls, joined to the foot rim by winged female figures.
The porcelain may be of fifteenth century date. Mounts, early seventeenth century.
Height, 1⅞ in.; diameter (with handles), 5 in.
Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.

15 VASE AND COVER, barrel-shaped, with broad horizontal flute in the middle of the sides; porcelain with turquoise green enamel ground and floral scroll outlined in black and washed with pale aubergine; yellow knob. Chased silver mounts with five holes on the rim of the cover, of late seventeenth century date.
Probably Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 5 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

16 & 20 PAIR OF BOTTLE-SHAPED VASES, with pear-shaped body, tapering neck and bulbous top; porcelain with deep coffee-brown glaze, painted in white translucent slip with vases of growing flowers. PLATE LVIII.
Late Ming.
Height, 9⅞ in. *Lent by Lady Stern.*

17 DISH, coated all over with a full yellow-glaze, somewhat darker on the bottom. Incised mark of the period Chia Ching (1522-1566).
Diameter, 11½ in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

18 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with bulbous mouth, covered with a chocolate glaze. The ornament is in white slip, and consists of a flowering shrub and birds.
Late Ming.
Height, 10¾ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

19 FLAT FACED VASE; porcelain, covered with minutely crackled yellow glaze. Handles formed as bent ju-i sceptres, from each of which hangs by a cord a swastika with ribbons and bow attached.
Probably late Ming.
Height, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

20 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE. *See* No. 16. PLATE LVIII.

21 TEAPOT, mounted in silver gilt. It has been adapted from a globular vase and cover coated with a coffee-coloured glaze, on which are painted in white slip growing chrysanthemums. The mounts are slight, the bands and neck mount being cut in the form of serrated leaves; chased handle; thumb-piece a female head; cover surmounted by a cupid. PLATE LVIII.
Late Ming.
Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.
From Burghley House. *Lent by Lord Swaythling.*

22 VASE of double gourd shape; porcelain with deep *sang-de-bœuf* glaze, dappled, and frosted, and finely crackled; buff crackled glaze under the base.
Probably late Ming.
Height, $16\frac{7}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. T. Veitch.*

23 PILGRIM-BOTTLE, with flat sides; porcelain painted in underglaze blue; rounded shoulders, on each of which are two dragons in relief forming handles; short neck; three-clawed dragons rising from the waves on the sides, with a duck, floral sprays, etc., within large shaped scalloped panels above them.
Sixteenth century.
Height, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

24 VASE, bottle-shaped; porcelain with deep *sang-de-bœuf* glaze, dappled and frosted in places; pale apple-green crackled glaze inside and under the base.
Seventeenth century.
Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

25 BOWL, with spreading mouth; porcelain with deep strawberry-red glaze, dappled and frosted inside; apple-green crackle under the base. On the side the character Ch'ih, meaning "red," pricked in the glaze.
Seventeeth century.
Diameter, $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

CASE K

1 RIDGE TILE surmounted by a figure of a warrior on a caparisoned horse, galloping over a cloud scroll; pottery with dull green, black, and yellow glazes.
Early Ming.
Height, 15 in.; length, 11½ in. *Lent by Mrs. A. Gray.*

2 ARCHITECTURAL FINIAL of hard white ware in form of a fish, painted in dark-brown, yellow, and green.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

3 STATUETTE of Virudhaka; hard buff pottery: head and hands unglazed, the rest of the body covered with a dappled glaze of cream, orange, green, etc.; his head is bare, the hair dressed in a top knot, right arm raised with clenched fist; he wears armour of a conventional kind, and stands on a crouching bull.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Height, 17½ in. *Lent by Mr. W. L. Behrens.*

4 ROOF TILE with figure of Bodhi Dharma (?) walking on waves; reddish stoneware with deep clouded green glaze, the flesh tints creamy white.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 10⅜ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

5 RIDGE TILE surmounted by a figure of a mail-clad warrior on richly caparisoned horse in flying gallop; the hands in position for shooting an arrow backwards; pottery with green, yellow, and black glazes.
Ming dynasty.
Height, 15¾ in.; length 18 in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

6 FLOWER VASE of globular form with fluted sides and flattened shoulders; small mouth with short neck and flanged rim; five tubes springing from the shoulders; gray porcellanous stoneware with smooth greenish-gray glaze. PLATE XXII.
Sung dynasty. Probably Tung-ch'ing or Kuan ware.
Height, 5 in.; diameter, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

7 VASE of deep bowl-shape, with rim crinkled to resemble a flower; dense gray stoneware with gray-green celadon glaze; carved outside with formal foliage on the body and stiff leaves on the neck.
Sung dynasty. Perhaps Tung ch'ing ware. PLATE XXII.
Height, 5¾ in.; diameter, 5½ in.
Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.

8 GLOBULAR VASE with small mouth; carved to represent a lotus bud, similar in form and of the same ware as No. 46, but with grayish-brown uncrackled celadon glaze.
Sung dynasty.
Height, 4½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

9 WINE-POT with brownish celadon glaze; spout in form of crested bird; neck with trumpet-shaped mouth; the body six-lobed, with carved scrolls; at base of neck, on each side, an ornament in relief forming a loop-handle. PLATE XXII.
Sung dynasty.
Height, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

10 SHALLOW BOWL with narrow base; dense porcellanous stoneware with deep green celadon glaze, in parts superficially crackled.
Sung dynasty; possibly Kuan ware.
Diameter, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

11 TRIPOD CENSER; dense buff stoneware; globular body with spreading mouth; thick green celadon glaze, partially and irregularly crackled.
Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 3½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

12 TAZZA of grayish-white porcelain with pea-green celadon glaze; a floral design faintly carved inside the bowl.
Sung dynasty. Lung ch'üan ware.
Figured by Monkhouse, plate I.
Height, 5 in.; diameter, 5¼ in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

13 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE with engraved floral ornaments; gray porcelain with pale green celadon glaze.
Ming dynasty. Ch'u-chou-fu ware.
Height, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

14 BOWL with high foot; brownish-green celadon glaze. Inside, floral ornament in low relief and engraved.
Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 4⅜ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

15 SAUCER with brownish-green celadon glaze. Band of fish, waves, etc., in low relief and engraved. Unglazed circle round centre.
Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 6¼ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

16 VASE with globular body (neck cut down and mounted with metal); porcellanous stoneware with thick, crackled, lavender glaze; the base coated with dark brown.
Chün type.
Height, 6½ in.; diameter, 8½ in.
Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.

17 VASE with high shoulders and small neck, moulded in four lobes; pale buff stoneware with faintly crackled turquoise glaze over-run with dull purple.
Chün type.
Height, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. G. R. Davies.*

18 SHALLOW BOWL with spout; gray stoneware with opaque crackled glaze of pale sulphur yellow.
Probably Canton ware. Ming or earlier.
Length, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

19 PILGRIM-BOTTLE moulded in form of two fish; foliated neck; two holes in the shoulders for a cord; buff stoneware with yellowish-white glaze clouded with brown.
Late Ming. Canton ware.
Height, 9¼ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

20 & 33 PAIR OF SAUCERS; heavy buff stoneware, thick opaque white glaze outside; on the inside the glaze has become crackled towards the centre, where it has formed in a crystalline pool; tinges of blue in places.
Sung type.
Diameter, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

21 SEATED FIGURE of Ho-shang, with rosary; brown stoneware with dull brown glaze in the flesh and enamelled ornament in turquoise, green, yellow, and iron-red in the draperies.
Late Ming. Canton ware.
Height, 10⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

22 STATUETTE of a Buddhist priest standing and holding an alms-bowl; brownish ware, head and hands glazed a greenish-white, the garments a bright green with orange borders. PLATE XLII.
Height, 11¼ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

23 INK SCREEN, with ornament in high relief, and green, turquoise, purple, and brownish-yellow glazes in patches; on one side the story of Yang Hsiang and the tiger, an Immortal (Ho Hsien Ku) in clouds above; on the other side three horsemen entering a city, the twin Genii in the clouds above; small stamped ornaments in the background. PLATE XLII.
Canton ware. Seventeenth century.
Height, 9⅛ in.; length, 7½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

24 & 38 PAIR OF FANTASTIC LIONS, with lamp-shaped joss-stick holders on their backs; buff stoneware with crackled creamy buff glaze; square pedestals glazed brown.
Canton ware. Seventeenth century.
Height, 10⅜ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

25 DISH, saucer-shaped, with sides moulded in radiating petals; reddish buff ware with variegated glaze of brown, gray, and purple.
Canton ware. Early seventeenth century.
Diameter, 8¾ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

26 FIGURE of a seated tiger; dense brown stoneware with mottled brown, gray, and blue glaze; hole in the back for a joss-stick.
Canton ware.
Height, 3½ in. *Lent by Mr. J. A. Holms.*

27 SMALL PILLOW, of reddish pottery; on the top on a black ground with yellow border a youthful Buddha is engraved with a long lotus spray; the head and body of the figure and the flower are unglazed, the drapery is glazed yellow, the leaves and shoes green; the sides are also glazed green with a *fleur-de-lis* diaper pattern in low relief.
Ming dynasty.
Length, 9¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

28 DISK (end of a roof tile) of coarse reddish pottery with deep brownish yellow glaze; a sunk medallion containing a five-clawed dragon in low relief guarding a pearl. "From the Yung Lo tombs."
The date of the Yung Lo period is A.D. 1403-1424.
Diameter, 6⅝ in. *Lent by Lieut.-Col. Croft Lyons.*

29 VASE, with oval body, small mouth and short neck; buff stoneware with design moulded in outline and coated with patches of brownish yellow, turquoise and green glazes; a broad band of formal flowers and borders of formal ornament.
Ming dynasty. Canton ware.
Height, 9½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

30 & 32 TWO DISKS of pale buff pottery with sunk medallion enclosing a five-clawed dragon in low relief guarding a pearl, covered with full yellow glaze. The end of a roof tile "from the Hei-lung-t'an, altar of the Black Dragon."
Ming dynasty.
Diameter, 5¼ in. *Lent by Lieut.-Col. Croft Lyons.*

31 STAND in form of shell in waves, resting on a pedestal of rock carved in openwork; porcelain with green, yellow, turquoise, and aubergine glazes.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 10½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

33 *See* No. 20.

34 SAUCER of grayish-porcelain with remarkably thick lavender-blue glaze, crackled.
Sung type.
Diameter, 3⅞ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

35 SNUFF-BOTTLE, dense light-red stoneware with *clair-de-lune* glaze with red marking; ivory stand; spoon and stopper with split pearl.
Chün type.
Height, 2½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

36 VASE, bottle-shaped with bulbous mouth and body moulded like a lotus blossom; pale buff stoneware with thick crackled dark lavender glaze, splashed in two places with purple.
Sung type.
Height, 4 in. *Lent by Mr. S. E. Kennedy.*

37 SEATED FIGURE: light buff stoneware with finely crackled buff glaze; in front and at back, square panel with brown marbling.
At the back, eight characters incised: Wan li ting yu ch'ên wên ching su = Wan Li Ting yu year(= 1597), Ch'ên Wên-ching modelled it: see p. 97. Plate XLII.
Height, 6¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

38 PAIR to No. 24.

39 BOWL of reddish-buff stoneware, with brown glaze overlaid with dull black and streaked with thick brownish-yellow.
Perhaps Chien ware of the Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. J. B. Coughtrie.*

40 FIGURE of the youthful Buddha lying on a square stand, stoneware covered with a bright green glaze; he wears a fungus pendant round his neck and holds a lotus bloom in his left hand.
Ming dynasty. Probably Canton ware.
Length, 9½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. H. Benson.*

41 SAUCER with crinkled edge; dense and heavy light-red stoneware; thick *clair-de-lune* glaze with a crystalline peacock-blue splash which has become crackled. PLATE XXI.
Sung type of glaze.
Diameter, 8 in.
From the Trapnell collection. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

42 PEACH-SHAPED BOWL with stalk-handle; porcelain with warm gray-green glaze faintly crackled; resting on two knob-like projections; six spur marks under the base.
After a Sung type of celadon.
Length, 5⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

43 DISH, quatrefoil-shaped; dense grayish-buff stoneware with thick glaze of mottled blue, gray and brown. Incised inscription: T'ien ch'i i ch'ou nien chin shih chih = made by Chin-shih in the i ch'ou year of (the reign of) T'ien Ch'i (*i.e.* 1625): see p. 97. PLATE XXI.
Length, 9 in. *Lent by Sir Arthur H. Church, K.C.V.O.*

44 SAUCER, forming a pair with No. 41.
Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.

45 EWER, with ovoid body, slender neck with spreading mouth, ribbed handle and long spout; grayish-buff stoneware with drab-green glaze: two small ornamental handles on the shoulder; boldly carved with foliage scrolls on body and shoulders and stiff leaves in the neck.
Sung dynasty.
Height, 10 in.; diameter (with spout and handle), 7¼ in.
Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.

46 GLOBULAR VASE, with small mouth carved to represent a lotus bud: porcellanous stoneware with pale celadon glaze with close-meshed irregular crackle stained with vermilion. PLATE XXII.
Probably Sung ware of the Ko type.
Height, 4¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

47 BOWL, with small foot, slightly constricted at the mouth; gray porcellanous ware with boldly crackled gray-green celadon glaze.
Sung dynasty. Kuan or Ko ware.
Diameter, 4½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

48 BOWL of conical form with small foot, divided inside by six radiating bands; reddish buff stoneware with greenish drab glaze.
Sung dynasty. Possibly Kuan ware.
Diameter, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

49 SMALL SIX-FOIL BOWL, with narrow base: dense porcellanous stoneware, with celadon glaze. The interior is engraved with a fish, aquatic plant, and water, and above, a band of running foliage. Exterior plain.
Sung dynasty. Possibly Kuan ware.
Diameter, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

50 BOWL of conical form on small foot; fine gray porcellanous ware with brownish-green glaze. Richly carved inside with a floral scroll and formal foliage; the outside scored with radiating bands.
Sung dynasty. Possibly Kuan ware. PLATE XXII.
Diameter, 7¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

51 VASE of baluster form, the neck cut off; grayish-white porcelain with deep green celadon glaze; on the sides a carved foliage scroll; formal borders on shoulder; band of stiff leaves above the base.
Sung dynasty. Lung Ch'üan ware.
Height, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mr. G. T. Veitch.*

52 BOWL with small base; dense gray stoneware with drab green glaze; carved inside with a lotus in formal waves.
Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 5½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

53 DISH, saucer-shaped; gray porcellanous ware with smooth grayish green glaze frosted in places with grayish-white.
Sung dynasty. Perhaps Tung Ch'ing ware.
Diameter, 6½ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

54 BOWL of conical form with small base; gray porcellanous ware with opaque greenish-gray glaze, slightly crackled.
Perhaps Tung-ch'ing ware of the Sung dynasty.
Diameter, 7¼ in. *Lent by Mr. William C. Alexander.*

55 DISH, with fluted sides and narrow wavy rim; grayish-white porcelain with gray-green celadon glaze; engraved in the centre with a peony in a shaped panel; broad red ring under the base
Ming dynasty. Ch'ou-chou Fu ware.
Diameter, 12⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. Max Rosenheim.*

56 LARGE FLOWER POT of dense buff stoneware covered with a white slip and creamy glaze. The ornament in relief consists of a narrow Vandyke border, below which is a bold branch of magnolia and a phœnix.
Sung dynasty. Perhaps Tz'ŭ-chou ware.
Diameter, 24½ in. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

CASE L

1 INCENSE VASE from a temple altar set; with globular body, straight neck and wide mouth rim; three feet issuing from lions' mouths; two upright handles; ornamented in high relief with peony flowers, buds and foliage, and two scaly dragons; running scroll on neck, and incised fret border. Inscriptions incised in the handles; pottery with dull turquoise glaze. PLATE XLIII.
Height, 22 in.; diameter, 22 in. *Lent by Mr. L. C. R. Messel.*
The inscriptions read: Chih hui kuo hsiu shê; chia ching pa nien tsao. (Dedicated by) the chieftain Kuo Hsiu-shê, made in the eighth year of Chia Ching (*i.e.* 1529 A.D.): see p. 97.

2 VASE, with ovoid body moulded in six shallow lobes; short neck and wide mouth; the shoulders and lower part strengthened with an ogee-edged lappet; porcelain painted in deep blue; on the sides six symbolical plant designs—peony, lotus, bamboo, peach, etc.—growing in fantastic rocks, on two of which are phœnixes and on another a squirrel; on shoulders, scale diaper and fantastic lions; above the base, waves, horses, and clouds; in the neck, floral ornament. From India.
Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Height, 11 in.; diameter, 10 in. *Lent by Mrs. Halsey.*

3 WINE-JAR of squat oval form with short neck and wide mouth; painted in underglaze blue with aquatic plants and weeds, among which are large fish in yellow enamel; formal borders of stiff leaves, running scroll, etc.
Mark of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Height, 12 in.; diameter, 13½ in. *Lent by Mr. W. W. Mills.*

4 OVIFORM VASE (with wooden cover), painted in underglaze blue with growing magnolia, and flying birds; rocky bases.
Seventeenth century.
Height, 9¾ in. *Lent by Miss Felix Smith.*

5 JAR with melon-shaped body and short neck; porcelain, painted in deep underglaze blue, with pine, bamboo, and blossoming prunus, and birds; formal borders. From India. PLATE XXXVII.
Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Height, 7 in.; diameter, 9 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

6 WATER-PIPE, with body and spout shaped like an elephant; slender straight neck with bulbous top; porcelain, painted in deep blue under the glaze with trappings ornamented with flowers in scale diaper; plum branch and birds and three Buddhist symbols on the neck. From India. PLATE XXXVI.
Sixteenth century.
Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length, 7 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

7 WATER-PIPE, with body and spout shaped like an elephant; forming a pair to No. 6.
Sixteenth century.
Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length, 7 in. *Lent by Mr. Myles B. Kennedy.*

8 SWEET-MEAT DISH, circular, with six obliquely-radiating compartments springing from a central six-foil compartment; porcelain, painted in deep blue under the glaze with five-clawed dragons pursuing pearls in cloud scrolls and flames; outside are similar dragons flying over waves and rocks. From India.
Mark, in a double ring, of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Diameter, $9\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

9 OBLONG, RECTANGULAR, COVERED BOX, with rounded and moulded corners and filleted edges; porcelain painted in dark blue under the glaze with panels of blossoming shrubs, peach boughs and birds on the sides; on the top, a shaped panel with two five-clawed dragons guarding a pearl, reserved in a ground of trellis diaper; running scroll borders.
Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Length, $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Lent by Mr. Max Rosenheim.*

10 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with globular body and slender neck; painted in hazy underglaze blue; on the body four medallions with Kylins in cloud-scrolls and flames moving over sea waves;

between the medallions are passages of fret ornament carved into the biscuit; bands of symbols, stiff leaves, and fret diaper on the neck. From India. Plate XXXVI.
Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 9 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

11 CIRCULAR DISH, painted in deep blue; the centre with three vases filled with fruit and flowers; the border with eight compartments having alternately emblems and fruits.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 12 in. *Lent by Mr. Myles B. Kennedy.*

12 JAR, with melon-shaped body and short neck; porcelain, painted in bright underglaze blue with fine lotus scroll and formal borders. From India. Plate XXXVII.
Chia Ching period (1522-1566).
Height, 7⅞ in.; diameter, 9 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

13 BOWL, with everted rim, boldly painted in underglaze blue; outside, plants, flowers, a hawk pursuing a hare, insects, etc. On the inside two large figures, palm tree, plants, etc.
Mark of the Ch'êng Hua period (1465-1487).
Diameter, 8½ inches. *Lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.*

14 VASE, bottle-shaped, with pear-shaped body, tapering neck and spreading mouth; two monster handles; painted in underglaze blue with formalized dragons and peony scrolls on the body; borders of formal diapers and stiff leaves; the design and ornament after a bronze model. From India. Plate XXXVI.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 10⅞ in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

15 OBLONG COVERED BOX, practically identical with No. 9, and having the same mark.
Length, 7⅝ in. *Lent by Rev. J. F. Bloxam.*

16 VASE with ovoid body and short narrow neck; porcelain, painted in dark blue with two fantastic lions in a peony scroll; on the shoulder a foliate scroll with fungus or ju-i heads; stiff leaves on the neck. From India. PLATE XXXVI.
Wan Li period (1573-1619).
Height, 7¾ in. Diameter, 6½ in. *Lent by Mr. H. A. Colefax.*

17 VASE, of baluster form, with small mouth and short straight neck; thick porcelain painted in underglaze blue with two peacocks, and a flowering peony; stiff leaves below, and diapered band on the shoulders broken by four shaped medallions with formal flowers. From India. PLATE XXXVII.
Perhaps fifteenth century.
Height, 13¼ in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

18 PAIR to No. 11.
Lent by Mr. Myles B. Kennedy.

20 BOWL, painted in underglaze blue; inside, a circular medallion with a dragon; rude trellis border; outside, five similar medallions with the same design, and between them fret pattern in glaze, the interstices being in biscuit; the base in biscuit.
Diameter, 5 in. *Lent by Rev. J. F. Bloxam.*

This should be compared with the red bowl lent by Lord Swaythling, and the two Yung Lo bowls (Case F 5, 7, 6).

21 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE with moulded globular body and tapering neck; thin porcelain, painted in deep blue under the glaze with three bands of ornament; on the body a lobed design enclosing hanging symbolical objects, *e.g.* the gourd, canopy, books, umbrella of state, etc., and formal diapered designs; on the neck fret diapers, floral scrolls, stiff leaves, and seal characters. From India.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 11½ in. *Lent by Mr. H. A. Colefax.*

22 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with pear-shaped body, and tapering neck; porcelain, painted in pale but bright blue under the glaze with sketchy landscape. From India.

Sixteenth century.

Height, 10 in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

23 PILGRIM-BOTTLE, of flattened globular form, with small neck (cut down); two scroll handles; porcelain, painted in dark mottled blue under the glaze with bold peony scroll and formal borders. From India. PLATE XXXVI.

Height, 8½ in.; diameter, 7¾ in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

This peculiar blotchy blue painting appears to be a Hsüan Tê type (1426-1435) and the present example must be of Ming date, though perhaps not earlier than the sixteenth century. The style was much imitated in the Yung Chêng period (1723-1735).

A Mohammedan inscription, incised on the side, contains the name of the Mogul Emperor Alamgir, and the date A.H. 1070 (= A.D. 1659-60). Alamgir is more familiar as Aurungzib.

24 BOX AND COVER, painted in underglaze blue; on cover, landscape with waterfall, figure in palanquin drawn by lion, other figures on foot and one on horseback; round the sides, figures, pine trees, etc. The box is divided into eight square compartments and is painted round its sides with floral sprays; scroll and formal pattern on base.

Mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619).

Length, 8¾ in. *Lent by Major McEwan.*

25 WATER-PIPE, bottle-shaped, with slender neck and spreading rim; mammiform mouthpiece on the shoulder; the body, lip, and mouthpiece shaped in six shallow lobes; porcelain, painted in underglaze blue with lotus scrolls and symbols on the body; formal border on the shoulder; prunus spray on the neck; symbols and peaches on the mouthpiece.

Sixteenth century.

Height, 7½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. L. Hobson.*

26 EWER, painted in underglaze blue with six panels of flowers. *See* E 32.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 6 in. *Lent by Mr. Myles B. Kennedy.*

27 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with tall tapering neck and globular body; porcelain, painted in dark blue; on the body, blossoming peonies and chrysanthemums, and birds; on the neck, a flowering shrub and fret ornament.
Late sixteenth century.
Height, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. H. A. Colefax.*

28 BOTTLE-SHAPED VASE, with oval body and tapering neck; porcelain, painted in deep but hazy blue under the glaze; vertical bands with floral ornament alternating with horses surrounded by flame scrolls and plunging into sea waves; on the neck, formal and dotted ornaments. From India.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 10⅞ in. *Lent by Mrs. W. S. Halsey.*

29 BOX AND COVER painted in underglaze blue; on the cover, an oblong panel with ascending and descending dragons, among striated clouds; a border of formal peonies with scroll branches; on the body, similar border and fret band.
Mark, in a square panel, of the Wan Li period (1573-1619), in six characters.
Length, 9½ in. *Lent by Rev. J. F. Bloxam.*

30 BOWL with narrow base; opaque steatitic porcelain with soft crackled glaze; painted in a deep mottled underglaze blue; inside, floral scrolls; outside, long formal pointed leaves and fret pattern.
Ming type, but probably later.
Diameter, 8⅛ in. *Lent by Mr. G. T. Veitch.*
Closely resembling certain Persian blue and white pottery bowls.

31 OVIFORM JAR, covered with a light buff, finely crackled glaze, and painted in underglaze blue with pine trees, bamboos, etc.; formal pattern round shoulder. From India.
Late Ming.
Height, 11½ in *Lent by Mr. R. H. Pye.*

32 WATER-PIPE, bottle-shaped, with slender neck bulging below the lip; mammiform mouthpiece on the shoulder; porcelain, painted in underglaze blue with birds, rocks, flowers, and water plants on the sides; formal border on shoulders; sprays of prunus on neck, and symbols on the mouthpiece.
Mock seal mark under the base.
Sixteenth century.
Height, 7½ in. *Lent by Mr. R. L. Hobson.*

33 SHALLOW BOWL, painted in deep underglaze blue; the centre having a design of vases and the sides shaped panels with flowers and emblems.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 8½ in. *Lent by Mr. Myles B. Kennedy.*

34 & 35 PAIR OF SMALL BOWLS, painted in deep underglaze blue with peony flowers and small shaped compartments with branches of fruit.
Sixteenth century.
Diameter, 5⅝ in. *Lent by Mr. Myles B. Kennedy.*

DEEP FISH-BOWL of thick porcelain, painted in underglaze blue with green, red, and yellow enamels; the designs outlined in thick red; four large five-clawed dragons guarding pearls, among cloud scrolls and flames, below which is a band of waves and formal rocks; borders of conventional foliage, etc.
Mark inside the mouth in a single line, Ta ming wan li nien chih = made in the Wan Li period of the great Ming dynasty (*i.e.*, 1573-1619).
Height, 22 in.; diameter, 21 in. *Lent by Mrs. Bushell.*

CASE M

Figures lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos.

1 OX AND TWO-WHEELED CART, the wheels covered with a cream-coloured glaze, the ox and cart unglazed and showing a hard red pottery.
Probably Han dynasty.
Length, 19 in.

2 FIGURE OF A HORSE WITH SADDLE. Hard white ware covered with a yellowish glaze. Harness is indicated in black and red pigment.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Height, 12 in.

3 FIGURE OF A BULL, with trappings in low relief. Hard white ware with yellowish glaze. Remains of black and red pigment.
Probably T'ang dynasty.
Length, 9½ in.

4 FIGURE OF A CAMEL carrying a bale, on each side of which are attached a water bottle and two birds. Hard white ware covered with a yellowish glaze. Markings on bale and harness, indicated in black and red pigment.
Probably T'ang dynasty. PLATE IV.
Height, 14 in.

5 FIGURE OF A MAN IN ARMOUR, on a caparisoned horse. Hard white ware with yellowish glaze. Remains of black and red pigment.
Probably T'ang dynasty. PLATE IV.
Height, 9 in.

6 FIGURE OF A LADY RIDING ASTRIDE. Hard white ware with yellowish glaze. Remains of black and red pigment.
Probably T'ang dynasty. PLATE IV.
Height, 10½ in.

REIGN MARKS WHICH OCCUR ON MING WARES

永樂年製 — Yung Lo (1403-1424)

The same mark in archaic characters

大明宣德年製 — Hsüan Tê (1426-1435)

大明成化年製 — Ch'êng Hua (1465-1487)

大明弘治年製 — Hung Chih (1488-1505)

大明正德年製 — Chêng Tê (1506-1521)

大明嘉靖年製 — Chia Ching (1522-1566)

大明隆慶年製 — Lung Ch'ing (1567-1572)

大明萬曆年製 — Wan Li (1573-1619)

大明天啟年製 — T'ien Ch'i (1621-1627)

MARKS

1

Cash of Hsin Wang Mang (A.D. 9-23) inscribed *pu ch'üan* (A 17)

2

Pao yung = precious for use (A 45)

3

Kao = high (B 41)

4

Ta = great (B 42)

5

Yi = one (B 42, 45, 58, 66)

6

San = three

7

Ssŭ = four (B 50, 57)

8

Ch'i = seven (B 55)

9

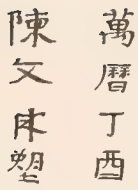
Wang shih ch'ih ming = Mr. Wang Ch'ih-ming (D 63)

10

A stork (E 28)

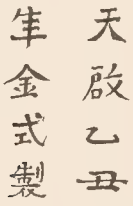
INSCRIPTIONS

11



Wan li ting yu ch'ên wên ching su = Ch'ên Wên-ching modelled it in clay in the *ting yu* year of Wan Li (*i.e.* 1597).
(K 37)

12



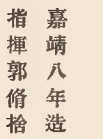
T'ien ch'i i ch'ou nien chin shih chih = made by Chin-shih in the *i ch'ou* year of T'ien Ch'i (*i.e.* 1625).
(K 43)

13

大明國陝西布政司西安府寧西縣奧里信操仕

Ta ming kuo shan hsi pu chêng ssŭ hsi an fu hsien ning hsien ao ts'ao li hsin shih = The Governor of Shensi under the great Ming dynasty, a trusty officer from the village of Ao-ts'ao in the Hsien-ning district of Hsi-an Fu.
(E 41)

14



Chia ching pa nien tsao chih hui kuo hsiu shê = made in the eighth year of Chia Ching (1529). The chieftain Kuo Hsiu-shê.
(L 1)

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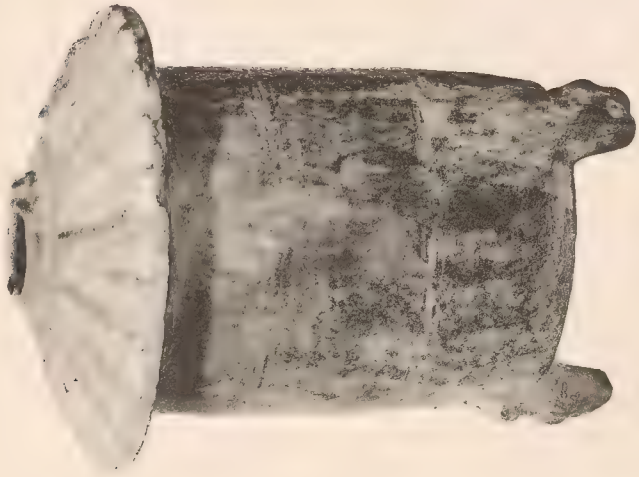

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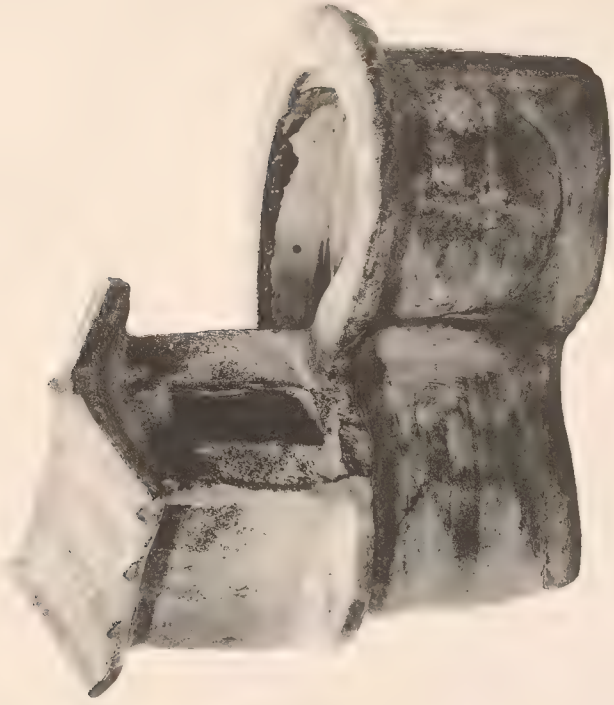

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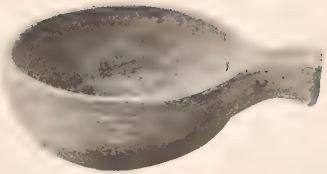

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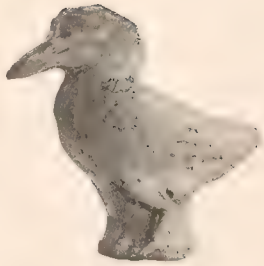

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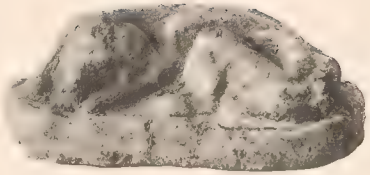

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PLATE II.

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PLATE III.

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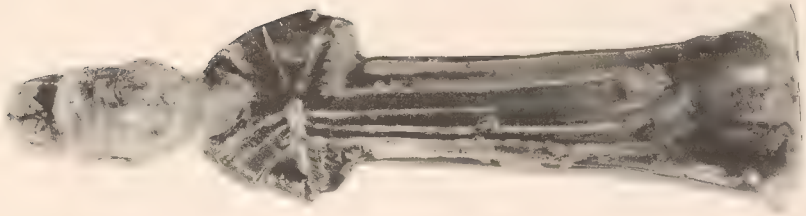

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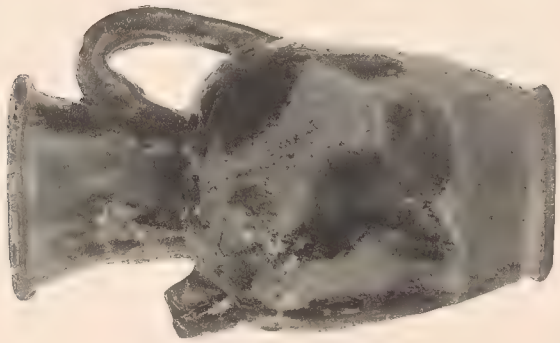

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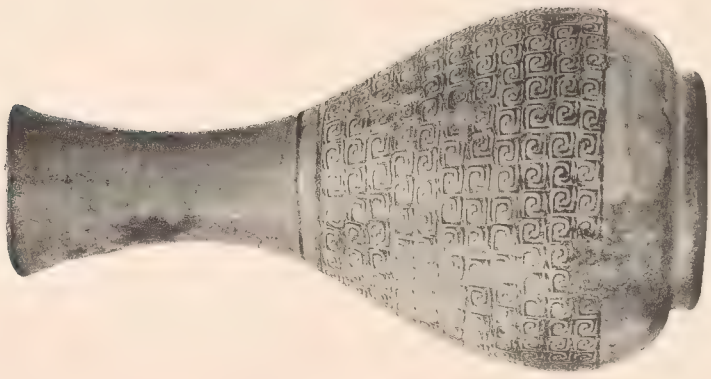

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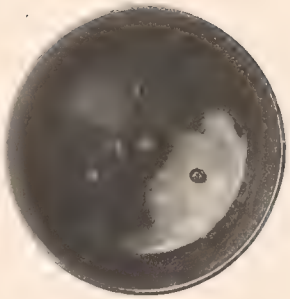

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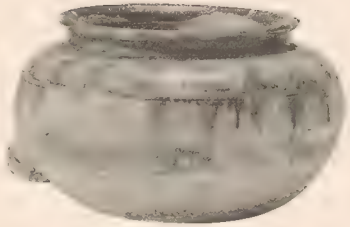

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PLATE VIII.

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PLATE X.

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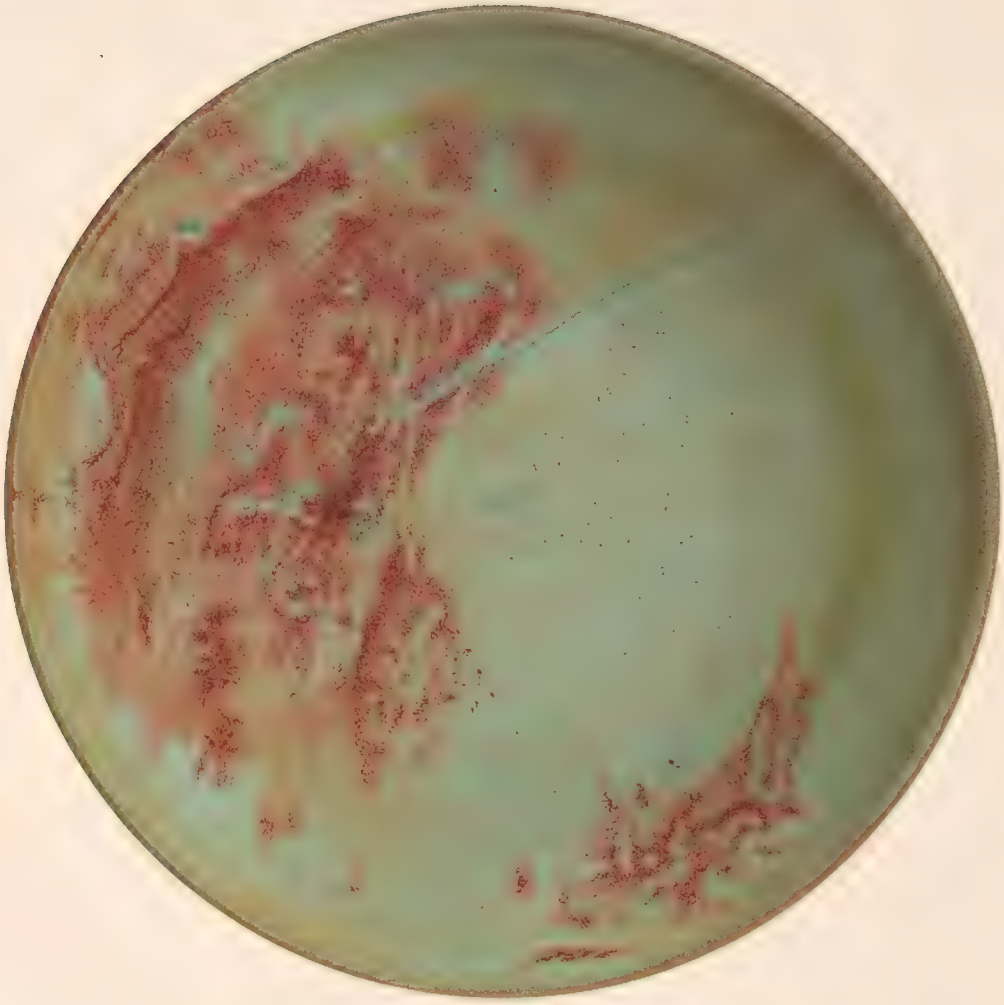
PLATE XIII.



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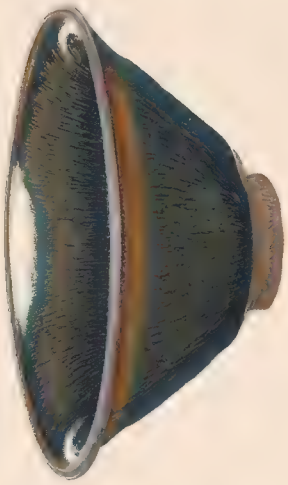

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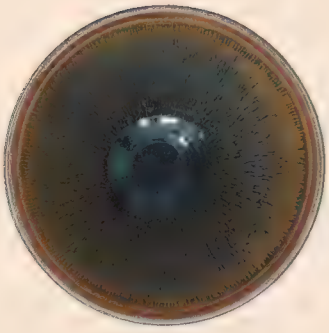

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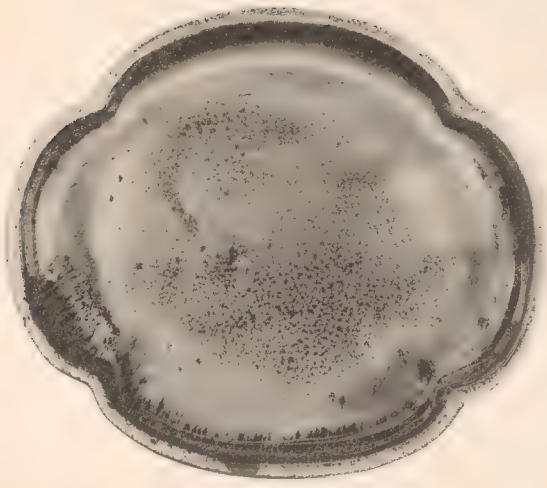

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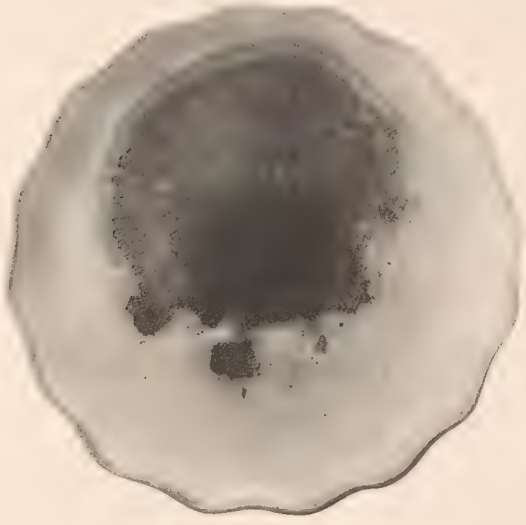

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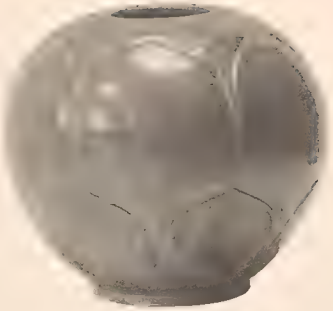

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PLATE XXII.

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PLATE XXV.

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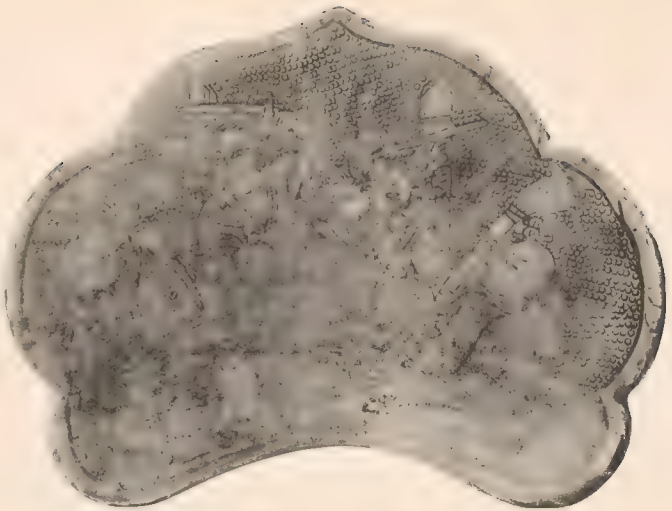

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PLATE XXVII.

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PLATE XXX.

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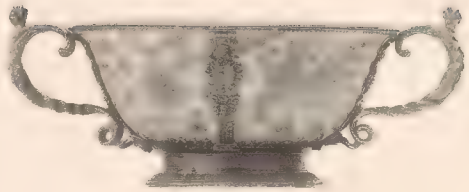

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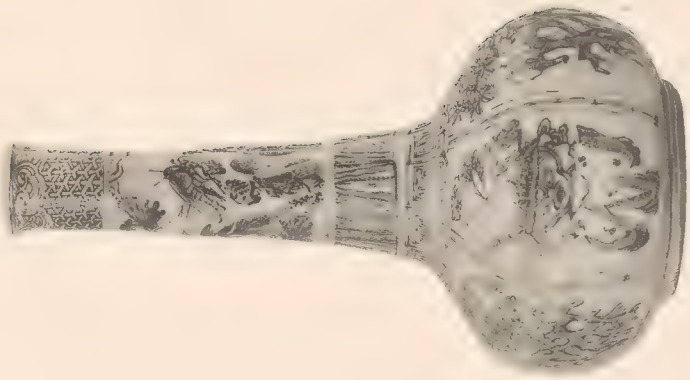

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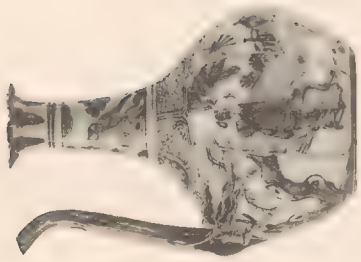

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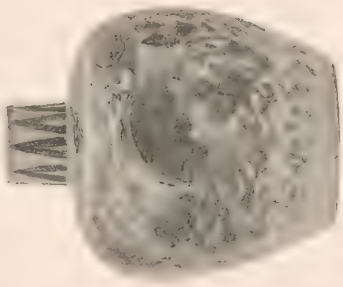

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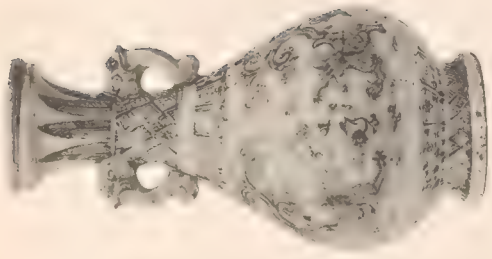

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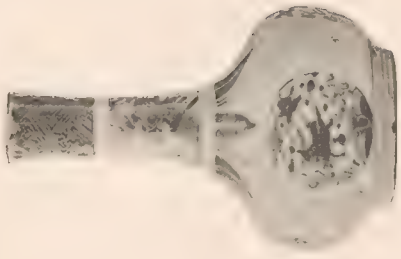

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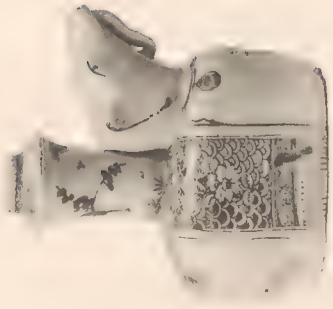

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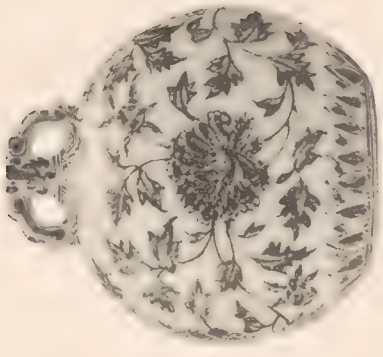

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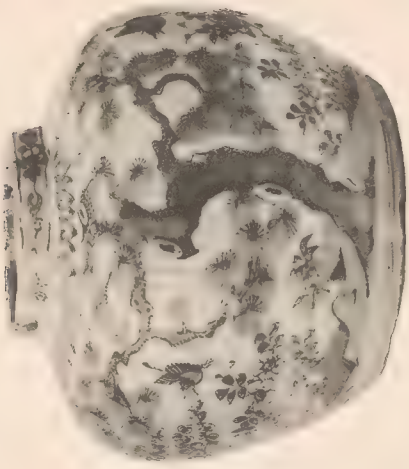

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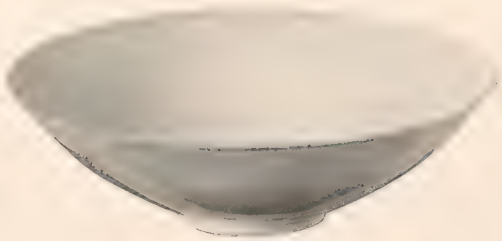

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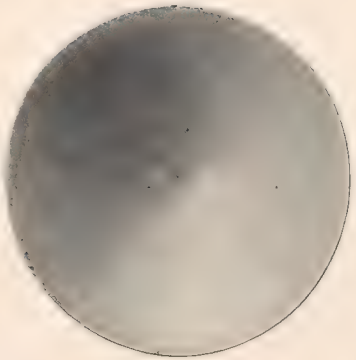

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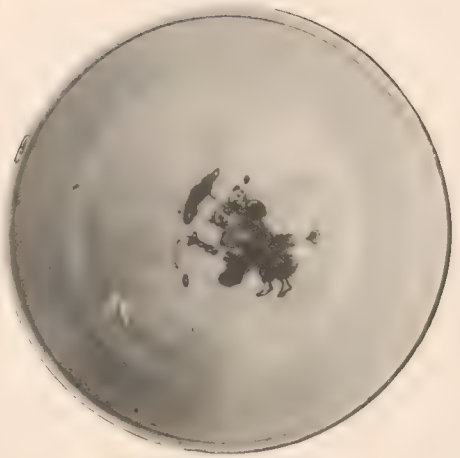

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PLATE XXXIX.

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PLATE XLI.

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PLATE XLII

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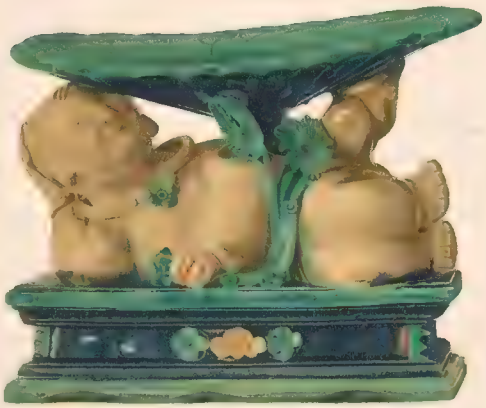

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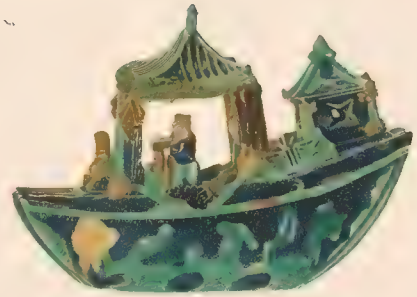

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PLATE XLIX.

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PLATE LI.

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PLATE LII.

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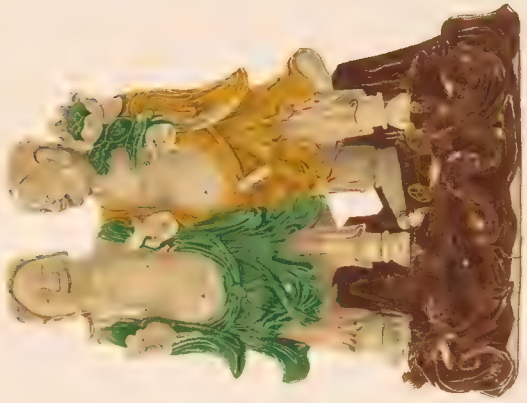

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PLATE LVII.

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PLATE LVIII.

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